

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1923 Virginia

WANTED: A COMMUNITY SPIRIT

Norfolk Journal & Guide 10-23
In the last issue of the JOURNAL AND GUIDE we noted the fact that Norfolk's Negro population had reached 55,868. That number constitutes a good size city in itself and should show some activities that the concrete are worth while and mean something to the community of M. C. A. and a Y. W. C. A. that which 55,868 people are a part. It is true that we have our "splendid homes, churches, schools, business enterprises and uplift organizations," also noted in our article last week, but there is something lamentably lacking. Is it not the want of a Community Spirit.

A "community spirit" may be variously defined. For the sake of brevity let us assume that it means that everybody in the community decides that "we'll all go forward together."

It means that nobody will hinder any movement so long as that movement is for the good of the whole community. It means that no individual or group of individuals shall hinder the progress of any legitimate business enterprise conducted by another individual or group of individuals by unfair and unjust processes of trade competition. It means that everybody shall exercise a spirit of tolerance

toward the weaknesses and shortcomings of our business enterprises, our schools, churches, uplift and welfare organizations, and all movements that are intended for the good of the whole community, or that add to the sum total of community progress. It means that everybody shall "pull" for everything that will add to the growth and prosperity of the community.

A community whose leadership is at loggerheads over fundamental needs; whose members are divided into irreconcilable factions; whose religious leaders are out of harmony with its business leaders, and whose

Its care of women and girls is one every member has decided to "paddle of the big and important services which the Salvation Army renders to this community. The Army cooperates with the Day Nursery in numerous trograde, to stagnate, to fail, collect-

We believe that Norfolk is at the threshold of an era of great prosperity. Not the kind of transient and

Red Cross and the Salvation Army co-

superficial prosperity that suddenly descended upon the city in the latter days of the late World War, but a permanent, enduring era of opportunity for those wise enough to avail themselves of it. Leading up to operative success there are numerous projects that need to be "put over." There are business enterprises that should show some activities that in need encouragement; some struggling the concrete are worth while and churches that need assistance; a Y. good meals are furnished at a fraction over 19 cents a meal and neat rooms at a low cost.

Following an inspection of its books and a survey of local needs, the Advisory Board, composed of leading Wheeling men and women, has advised a campaign for \$15,000, which will start next Monday and continue for one week

QUITS THE CENTER



DR. FRANK R. TRIGG

DR. TRIGG RESIGNS CHAIRMANSHIP OF COMMUNITY CENTER

Dr. Frank Rydér Trigg, who has for a number of years been chairman of the Community Center and Chief of the Clinic has offered his resignation from the duties of these positions to take effect January 1, 1924.

Dr. Trigg states that he gives in this work with much reluc-

tance, but on account of the demands his general practice in connection with other charitable work in which he is engaged makes upon his time and energy, he is forced to take this step.

When interviewed concerning the matter Dr. Trigg stated with a genuine expression of sincerity, "I give up this work with reluctance; it is very close to my heart; I have been in it since its incipiency."

The resignation of Dr. Trigg as Chairman of the Community Center and Chief of the Clinic is viewed by the general public as a distinct loss to this work and to the group in the advantages and benefits of that greater and better city. It sets out upon a program of service, as is expressed in its purposes as set forth: "To serve as a medium between the city government and colored citizens; to cause wholesome recreation to be provided for colored citizens in public parks and to create a sinking fund for the erection and equipment of a creditable public library and to encourage and solicit support for charitable and other social uplift organizations."

That is a program to which we can all subscribe. These purposes are broad and idea enough for any organization to set sail and draw unto itself genuine public support. That an organization built around and functioning upon such a program is much needed in our city, can hardly be questioned. But, it is for its future success that we will be chiefly concerned. And, of course, its success will depend upon its conduct.

From the beginning it is not to be assumed that the organization is fully representative of our entire citizenship. It is but a start in that direction. The right to that assumption must be earned through a large membership public approval and practical results.

Its officers and members will be called upon to exercise the greatest caution not to confuse the objectives sought, and once an objective is clear and well defined it will have to be gone after with unanimity of purpose the utmost sanity and along a course as clear and well defined as the objective itself.

To be effective in public accomplishments it must be efficient in organization. This means that every member will have to sacrifice self and selfish interests for the good of the whole. The desire to shine as orators, the lust for personal glory must be left out of an organization, along with denominational jealousies and class differences, and everybody connected with it should work with inspired zeal for the good of the organization and the community.

The league has a wonderful opportunity

The Civic and Welfare League

The Norfolk Civic and Welfare League recently organized by a group of public spirited citizens should command the best wishes and the most cordial support of every member of our group in the city.

The organization is not going to function perfectly from the start, that is not to be expected. Its procedure is not going to conform to the opinions and whims of every individual connected with it, and that is not to be expected.

But, it is the outgrowth of an awakened civic pride, which is calling for a greater and better city with a larger participation by our group in the advantages and benefits of that greater and better city. It sets out upon a program of service, as is expressed in its purposes as set forth: "To serve as a medium between the city government and colored citizens; to cause wholesome recreation to be provided for colored citizens in public parks and to create a sinking fund for the erection and equipment of a creditable public library and to encourage and solicit support for charitable and other social uplift organizations."

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for doing good. If it is properly conducted, colored citizens along courses to it will in time, earn for itself the right to be pursued in conducting it, assume that it represents the opinions and voices the sentiments of the colored citizens of Norfolk.

At the same time, let us see that the organization does not suffer from our indifference and unjust criticisms. Let us give to it our best support, thereby affording it a chance to make good, and criticize it only when our aim is constructive.

Migrant Workers in the North

Norfolk Journal and Guide
We are all interested, more or less, in the fortunes of the members of the race who have left the South and settled in the North and West. We all want to know how the people have received them and how they are faring, socially and industrially. Rev. D. F. White pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Norfolk, who has been making a speaking tour of the North, has told the readers of the JOURNAL AND GUIDE that there has been a marked change for the better from World War times, in the reception given the new comer by the people and employers of labor in point touched by him. His conclusion is of the greatest importance that "the Negro laborers are fitting into the industrial life of the communities admirably well." We gather the same conclusion from our exchanges in the industrial centers; also that uplift organizations of the race are doing a good service in finding work and in protecting the interests of the workers.

Norfolk, Va.
Some of the churches in the Northern industrial centers are finding their seating capacity overtaxed because of the new comers who take their church-membership cards with them when they leave the South. This is a very gratifying condition; that is, that the migrants hold fast their membership in the churches.

PREPARING FOR THE COMMUNITY FUND

Norfolk Journal and Guide
Charities Perfecting An Organization To Operate As Feature of City Campaign.

The colored social agencies of Norfolk are laying plans and perfecting an organization to operate as a feature of the Community Chest Fund campaign.

A number of citizens including heads of colored charity and uplift organizations met Judge Wilcox in the law building at the headquarters of the fund campaign Friday, where the white officials laid out plans and stated the purposes of the drive and advised the

Norfolk, Va.
Following this meeting the colored welfare workers met in the Attucks Theatre building and further worked out plans along the line suggested. *9-15-23*

It is expected that the community will enter whole-heartedly in this effort to put the charities on a going basis for the ensuing winter. Prominent business and professional people are expected to devote some time and interest in this single effort to at least make a showing that will compare creditably with what is done by the white citizens.

Another meeting will be held very soon at which time the organization which is to handle the drive among the colored people will be announced.

Social Conditions, Improvement of, -1923.

Tennessee

Negroes Form

Co-Operative

Association

JACKSON TENN. SUN

JANUARY 21, 1923

A number of colored citizens of Jackson and Madison county have formed an organization by which they hope to be of better service to the community, and pledge their loyalty to aid in every way possible for the betterment and upbuilding of the city and county. Following is their resolution as adopted by the officers of the association:

We the colored people of Jackson, Tennessee, have hereby agreed negroes in Chattanooga. This idea and pledged ourselves together in was suggested by Mr. Ochs as a organized form for better conditions means of keeping the negroes in the south. He stated that he would be and in a more reliable form of service glad to serve personally on such a that we might be more helpful to committee. He said that he be each other in the future more so than believed that the manufacturers of we have been in the past. We realize Chattanooga would enter heartily in that our leaderships are doing a great such a plan and lend financial aid work before us which means a great to the project. example to us and as we have organized we have pledged to take example as laid out before us by our best and remarkable white people.

It shows that we should do something for the better development of our people. We are here to serve and to answer when we are called on for service, and as we have always been trained to be obedient; to do our part in life.

We desire to exercise a part that gives to us in the creation in that we to practice more and better business and train the young people of an unthoughtful idea and to create into their minds the practice to make better stituations, and study out a better religious and Christian life, a we desire to practice ourselves and to train our people for a better purpose in the future than we have in the past. We ask the sympathetic co-operation of the white people that we might train our young people to be contented, and read Genesis the first chapter and the 26th to the 31st verse of that chapter tells us that every man ought to stand for something in life. So we are asking for that privilege, that we might spend some of the best part of our lives in trying to do good; that the coming generation of our people may be constantly seeking after the things that will benefit them for a future life and as we have been organized under the name of the C. B. A. our object is practice that which is right.

As we see the condition of some of our people we find that if we do good in life we will have to practice doing good for others, and by doing good for others then we will be sure to do good for ourselves. So we the C. B. A. ask that you would please al-

low us space in the Jackson Sun.

S. A. BAKER, Mgr.

W. R. BROWN, Treas.

J. H. JORDAN, Sec.

NOV 4 1923

MODEL COMMUNITY FOR NEGROES IS CONSIDERED

Special to The Knoxville Sentinel

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 3.—The Rotary club at its meeting yesterday decided to appoint a committee at the suggestion of Adolph

Ochs, of New York and Chattanooga

Visits to schools..... 486

Total number of visits..... 4,826

Report on Prenatal Work.

Number prenatal patients..... 51

Number visits to prenatal patients 179

Report on Pre-school Work.

Number health conferences..... 1

Attendance 53

Number patients attending chil-

dren's clinic 116

Number visits to clinic..... 337

Number conferences with mothers 3

Report on School Nursing.

Number schools visited..... 15

Number visits to schools..... 486

Number examinations for con-

tagion 21,570

Number defects found 1,893

Number defects corrected 665

Number pupils referred to di-

rector of hygiene..... 1,373

Number home visits to school

children 905

Number physical examinations 3,959

Morbidity.

Tuberculosis 15

Diphtheria 11

Whooping cough 21

Scabies 10

Typhoid fever 1

Malaria 11

Venereal diseases 26

Chicken pox 17

Mumps 16

Influenza 41

Ringworm 56

Dengue 23

**A DAY NURSERY FOR
COLORED CHILDREN**

WACO TEX HERALD

MARCH 25, 1923

The women of the Episcopal Guild and Auxiliary have followed as a Lenten study Bishop Bratton's recent book, "A Study of Negro Development." At a joint meeting on Wednesday afternoon Miss Minnie Taylor led a discussion of the question, "Has Our Study Changed Our Viewpoint?" and Mrs. R. G. Patton that of the final chapter, "What of the Future?" Mrs. Maxey and Mrs. James, teachers in the colored high school and members of a woman's club which is doing much for the betterment of the community, gave their plans for the establishment of a day nursery for the children of working mothers. The purchase of a house and lot is nearly completed and in addition to the nursery there will be provided afternoon classes in domestic science for the girls and women in domestic service.

OUR SHARE IN THE CHEST DRIVE.

A partial report from the Negro division of the drive for the Community Chest shows that they raised nearly two-thirds of the amount allotted them. This fact is heartening.

But the amount raised appears to us to be secondary in importance to the fact that our giving was general and that in the amount raised, a larger number drawn from more different classes of people in more parts of our city figure than ever before.

This general giving gives evidence of the fact that our people will follow systematic procedure under the proper leadership and that they do feel the importance of doing their share in upholding the reputation of our city for taking care of its needy.

And while the Express is unwilling to give special credit to anyone or any group for performing what is generally recognized as its plain duty, it does feel that more than passing praise is due the leader of the drive, his corps of workers and our citizens generally for their splendid response to this appeal. *11-17-23*

And too, The Dallas Express hopes that from our success in this drive there may come such a confidence in our own ability to do that which we set out to do, that in future time campaigns for institutions peculiarly ours may reap as abundant a success as did the Community Chest Drive. *Dallas Tex.*

We need many institutions for whose establishment we alone are responsible. They will be ours in proportion as we desire them and are willing to give to them 100 per cent as did so many communities and organizations during this effort.

Social Conditions, Improvement of—1923.

HARLESTON'S FIVE POST
FEBRUARY 19, 1923

GOOD WORK DONE BY R. C. BRANCH

Dr. Hulda Prieleau Tells of Service Given—Appeals for Members

Dr. Hulda Prieleau has furnished the following statement of the local colored Red Cross branch:

"The colored branch, American Red Cross was organized November, 1917, with the hearty approval of the Charleston Chapter A. R. C. and by November, 1918, our membership had grown to 515 persons. The community was one unit of co-operation with men and women in every walk of life from every church joined in the slogan 'service,' and while our membership has steadily decreased because of peculiar propaganda, the faithful few are still giving service. I only hope after reading these statements every person of color regardless of who you may be and what you may be will send us (Red Cross) your dollar.

"We need it more today than ever, this branch is often very often called up by the Associated Charities office asking what can we do? Then another call from the parent chapter with, Can you assist this soldier? and such and these are lessons in the natural course of things today. Do service for yourself. This suggests an idea that we hope some day very soon the best thinking white women of this community will have a get-together meeting wherein some exchange of ideas might be given to the condition of the working woman. She is in need of your honest Christian sympathy.

"The churches gave each year when we asked a donation and we wish to thank them for such contributions but, we do feel if the meaning of the Red Cross work of today could be explained from the pulpit and all energies bent in one direction using this as a clearing house to the needy's demand, a better system of giving would be effected and a wider field of aid given.

"Through this branch's existence as a basis, it was made possible for 226 women to receive instruction from the R. C. lectures in home nursing. This with many other helpful happenings, must be credited to the colored branch record. We are proud to say we have every assistance and endorsement as to our work from the parent chapter to whom each year according to law we must give an account of the expenditures of the funds for that year. At no time in all these years of service have we received one cent of personal compensation from any source for our Red Cross work.

"Statements covering activities

from 1917 to 1922: 1,231 garments made, two French orphans assisted, two and three months rents for parents of overseas men were paid, visit to port terminal and navy yard to soldiers while waiting orders, Christmas tree to the soldiers at navy yard and port terminal, gifts with a special service and an entertainment, organization of the Community Club for the entertainment of the men, special weekly program of entertainments, canteen service under direction of parent chapter. Here the expenses of transportation of colored workers was quite heavy.

"During the flu period, the services of two graduate nurses were secured while the white and colored doctors gave every possible cooperation. The expenses for wood, milk and foodstuffs were heavy demands daily.

"A special entertainment to the discharged soldiers, a check to the West Point, Ga., sufferers, special Christmas gifts to discharged soldiers at Roper hospital, special request from Roper Auxiliary for hospital shirts and babies shirts, milk and a few prescriptions given during returning flu period.

"A room at the colored Y. W., 106 Coming street, was equipped with screens, bed, scales, etc., which room is now used as the welfare station.

"In all cases received an investigation was made. Each year and during the whole year we would distribute foodstuffs and milk. The extreme need of the people in the Ashley Junction section was reported. We that Christmas gave 532 packages, given on Christmas eve, Revs. Morant and Curry assisted the workers.

"A Christmas dinner was given 245 poor children. Shoes, wood, milk given children and families, also boarding and lodging of discharged soldiers were secured and paid for, 63 new garments and stockings given to poor children, a check for \$5 received from Mr. B. and Mrs. S. was used in four baby outfits. Transportation of eight disabled citizens and board for four soldiers were provided. A call came from the office of the Associated street fire sufferers. We sent food.

Charities asking we assist the "C" Charities asking we assist the "C" "The Day Nursery, this is some years old. On its first year of existence it was kindly remembered by friends but we do not see them mention is that of the work of now. Sixty-five children have been served. The mothers were asked to pay \$1.50 per week for the care of their children. This fee was seldom received, but it still lives. We also had beautiful and instructive lectures from different white friends, as the minutes show. needy babies and this is still being done. No one knows the very great

"During these years we assisted along all lines when called. Special mention is that of the work of now. Sixty-five children have been served. The mothers were asked to pay \$1.50 per week for the care of their children. This fee was seldom received, but it still lives. We also had beautiful and instructive lectures from different white friends, as the minutes show. needy babies and this is still being done. No one knows the very great

"The playground—it was just done. No one knows the very great ten years from the establishing of need of the colored working women bought an equipment, cost \$432 of apparatus for the basket of old garments, etc., from colored children, the recreation an unknown person. playground commission then gave us two workers and an officer for Child's Welfare board in caring for the ground which is in operation its children. One in March, three today and which needs to see the in June, one a baby, and again colored committee again.

"Council of Colored Women desiring to continue the spirit of community work as was started during the war (and here we wish to thank certain members of the war board for their untiring efforts in giving us protection when needed), the council wishes to assist the community in whatever way it can. One year ago it was found. The first work was to get over the petition for a colored worker. The mayor was most considerate and with his assistance it went over the top. We had one large gathering at Mount Zion A. M. E. Church. We are most grateful for the introduction they gave, and the reception to the news boys. It was a grand success. Here the council formed to do what it could through the R. C. to assist the Child's Welfare board. We went from church to church doing all we could to assist in introducing the new work and workers. Since this time the Girls' Sewing Club at Trinity A. M. E. Church has been organized and is a credit to the community. Next, money was raised through the health committee to furnish the county tuberculosis camp when needed.

"Our next work was the opening of the night school for the working boy in which there is an enrolment of 78 boys begging for knowledge. The pastor of the Wallingford Presbyterian Church very readily gave the school building which has been wired for electric lights at our expense. The school has been in existence since October 16. Eight women of this group are supposed to follow up its needs. The community is indebted to Profs. M. and H. for their unselfish service given, also to the many teachers who have sacrificed their pleasures for these boys. Mesdames S. and McG. each came in and gave most encouraging advice to the boys and Mrs. McG. an evening in reading on a special subject to them.

"The council is made up of committees and each has a chairman. Each reports to the body unit one finance committee, with the treasurer for the whole. There is no auxiliary connected with the council.

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three in October and to date. Two of these children have been registered at different times, June and October, and the Council of Colored Women did not pay for them. It was not requested.

"We could not end this statement without thanking every woman participating for untiring effort to make this work a success from 1917 to 1922. Many have left the city for good but if they were here their names would be registered for roll call, 1923, and I am begging each colored reader join the branch now. We need you.

"At no time in all these years of services have we received one cent from any source.

"Hulda J. Prieleau."

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be at once erected on a portion of the lot. Eventually, it is planned to cover the entire lot with negro civic buildings, the home of the Wheatley association to be located there. Following erection of the structure, at once, two will be added at intervals, the structure to go up at once will contain an auditorium, a branch of the Greenville public library for negroes, and one floor devoted to general class room and assembly work. The Phyllis Wheatley association was organized here some years ago for the purpose of improving the general condition of negro citizens. Its membership is composed of both white and colored citizens and all officers except the secretary, E. B. Holloway, are white. Officers are Thomas F. Parker, president; the Rev. F. A. Juhan, vice president, and Floyd Hughes, secretary.

*Greenville, S.C.
1923*

Greenville Whites Make Big Gift As Center For Negroes

Will Occupy Handsome Home to Be Built Soon On East Broad Street

What is said to be the largest gift ever made in South Carolina by whites to the Negro population was announced Tuesday morning when plans were disclosed for the building of a new home for the Phyllis Wheatley association on East Broad street.

A lot fronting 205 feet on East Broad street and extending back for a depth of 130 feet, reaching the right of way of the Charleston and Western Carolina railway, has been purchased at a cost of \$27,000 by white persons of Greenville and given as a new home for the Phyllis Wheatley association. A home costing between \$40,000 and \$50,000 is to be erected thereon in the near future, plans for the building now being drawn.

"We propose to establish and maintain a social, religious, recreational and educational center for Negro women and men, boys and girls; and to acquire and use funds, property rights and other powers for these purposes," according to the outlined purpose of the Phyllis Wheatley association.

The site purchased is on the east side of East Broad street and adjoins the Workers Benevolent building. Work of tearing down the small structures now located there will begin at once and shortly afterwards the buildings to house the association will begin.

Ultimate plans call for the erection of three buildings, but only one, which is to be 40 by 80 feet in dimension, will be built at first. This is to be three stories high. The first floor will be occupied largely by the Negro branch of the Greenville library. The second floor will be used largely as a

class room, while the third floor will be fitted up as an auditorium.

The Phyllis Wheatley association has been in operation for several years, having as its object the betterment of the Negro race in a general way by improving their living conditions. The present quarters are on East McBee avenue, but this site will be abandoned, the house being sold. The present home cost approximately \$5,000, of which \$3,500 was paid by the colored persons of Greenville while a debt of \$1,500 remains unpaid.

The membership of the Phyllis Wheatley association is composed of both white and colored persons, but is officered by whites with the exception of the secretary, who is E. B. Holloway. Thomas F. Parker is president; Rev. F. A. Juhan is vice president and Floyd Hughes, treasurer.

In a published statement showing the purpose of the organization, the following statements are outlined:

"An organization of White and Negro citizens to promote the interests of both races through mutual understanding and cooperation.

"This organization is of the South, for the South and for a greater Greenville.

"We place our trust in God.

"We do not believe in social equality of the races as possible or desirable. We believe that all men have God-given and inalienable rights. We believe in just, adequate and impartial laws-enforced. We believe that to all citizens should be opened the door of American hope, that great inspiration for the upbuilding of the individual and of the State and for the establishment of the Kingdom of God and of His Christ on earth, and to this end we believe that every citizen should be given all possible help for his or her spiritual, mental and physical upbuilding.

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each member of the community. "Behind ill health and ill conduct, behind the doctor and the nurse, the reformatories and prisons, are the conditions which go to produce disease, physical and moral." The relief of these conditions constitutes one of the most serious problems of this age and section.

*Wilmington, N.C.
1923*

ESTABLISHMENT OF BUREAU IS CERTAIN ACCORDING JOHNSON

Every Aid to Be Given The Negro, If Plans Do Not Miscarry

Raleigh, Dec. 28.—A Welfare Bureau for the negroes of the state is discussed by Mrs. Kate Burr Johnson in a review of the N. C. Negro Teachers' Assembly meeting early in the month. Mrs. Johnson's review is issued in the Public Welfare Progress Bulletin of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare.

That the Bureau will be established is a settled fact declared Mrs. Johnson. A colored worker will be placed in charge and the welfare work among the negroes of the state will be supervised.

"I would not have you think that I am trying to make you believe that the Board of Charities and Public Welfare has functioned as effectively for the negroes in North Carolina as it has for the white people," Mrs. Johnson told the teachers "but I do say that I think expansion of the work of the Board to include the negroes may be looked for in the near future."

"Correctional institutions for negroes in the state have been sadly lacking in the past," said Mrs. Johnson. "But, I am happy to say that the State School for Delinquent Negro boys promises soon to become a reality." Mrs. Johnson also told of plans underway to erect a similar institution for colored girls.

"Ignorance and lack of character and well being in an individual or class is a burden and a menace to

Pittsburgh Social Workers Readily Endorse Courier's Welfare Emergency Appeal

Local Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Urban League and Pastors Favor Plans for Unemployment Crisis.

Realizing that the boom of industry is on the decline, that wages are being cut and men are rapidly being dropped from factory payrolls, the social workers, ministers and welfare workers of Pittsburgh are showing tremendous interest in marshalling their forces for the purpose of administering relief to the suffering as much as possible this winter when the situation becomes more acute and destitute and want will be prevalent.

The Pittsburgh Courier, seeking to stimulate greater interest in this direction, is making a first-hand investigation to see what forces are already at work on plans to this effect. A representative has held a conference with various leaders of welfare groups and find them unanimous in their willingness to be of whatever assistance they can.

As an indication of what is coming, an unknown worker remarked in a restaurant Tuesday morning: "I went up to the mill last night to get a job and the man said not only was he not taking on more men, but had cut off the whole night shift—55 men—that has been working all summer."

Mr. J. Carter Robinson, head of the Negro department of the State Employment Bureau, said of the decline in work: "Tell colored people that under no circumstances come to Pittsburgh looking for a job before next April 1, no matter what kind of advertisements are seen in the newspapers or otherwise. The situation right now is beginning to get critical."

"Colored people in the South think that after they gather their crops and get a little cash in hand, then is the time to come North. It is not. May is the best month in the year to come North. Then there is a possibility for work all

summer, but in the winter everything gets slow and there is little chance for newcomers to find something to do."

With the above facts as a starter the Courier representative called on the Urban League, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., Rev. J. C. Austin, head of the Baptist Ministerial Council; Rev. J. C. Anderson, head of the Methodist Ministerial Council; Mrs. Beulah Ella Mason, head of the Beulah Rescue Home, and Rev. Charles Henry Trusty, pastor of the Grace Presbyterian church.

In the absence of Mr. Samuel R. Morsell, executive secretary; Mr. George A. Perkins, business secretary, after personally indorsing the move to arouse the social consciousness of the Pittsburgh leaders, spoke of the capacity of the Y. M. C. A., and how if more young men would take advantage of the opportunities offered the environment there would

tend to stimulate the feeling of brotherhood which would be of much value in the case of an emergency as is anticipated later in the season.

Of the young men already in the dormitories 15 per cent are working men and all are at present employed as Westinghouse workers, mechanics and machinists in garages, and hotel men. Twenty-five per cent are students in the University of Pittsburgh and the Pittsburgh School of Technology.

Miss Jean Hamilton, head of the Y. W. C. A. at 2215 Wylie avenue, went over the plans and work she already has in motion for welfare work among girls. It is the Y. W. policy to care for working girls in the home and take any case of destitution that comes to them. If such a case is not in their line they recommend it to the proper social agency.

For direct work of reclamation and development they have the swimming club, home nursing club, gymnasium club conducted by the local Red Cross, high school girls' club and grade school girls' club. They have a standing offer to open clubs in dressmaking, millinery, arts and crafts upon the application of ten persons.

Mr. John T. Clark, for five and a

half years head of the Pittsburgh Urban League, has done much work in relief already and is still doing a great deal. He has a list of restaurant owners who are friendly to him and when he sees a man in want he usually takes him to where he can get a meal for what he has or free. In this way he has been able to relieve hundreds in previous unemployment crises and is depending on the same method for the approaching slump this winter.

Mr. Clark explained that hundreds of men are coming into Pittsburgh from the surrounding cities and small towns now in search of inside work for the cold weather. And many of the construction firms are laying them off, too. Some, he said, come in with money, but either gamble it away or get rid of it by some other quick method. Then they stand around helpless waiting for the first kindly person that comes along to give them something.

In this case the first thing he does is get in touch with employers to whom he has supplied men before and see if they can take on one or two who are destitute. Usually he succeeds and they are sent where they have access to bunkhouses and meals in connection with their work.

A week ago Mr. Clark called a conference of social workers at the Y. M. C. A., and they discussed plans for work co-operatively when the demand requires it.

The Rescue Home of Mrs. Beulah Mason, at 211 Erin street, is of 13 years' standing. She has been the Matron herself for eight years. During its existence she estimates about 1200 women and children have been cared for until they were able to do for themselves, or women who left their children with her and worked and supported them.

She operates a day nursery in connection in which she cares for babies of working women.

Her method in the rescue home is to take any case where there is real need. For instance, a man may get out of work and can't find anything. He gets behind in his rent. The landlord puts him out. His wife and children have nowhere to go.

Mrs. Mason welcomes them and helps them to exist until they can help themselves again. She said sometimes they work and pay her back, and again they slip off and she gets nothing for her kindness.

Cases come in from the Travelers' Aid, where women and children come from the South to meet their husbands here working, and when they get here the husband is not to be found. The children may be barefooted, they may be out of money. In such instances she and her husband get shoes for the children and cares for them until the woman can find something to do.

Unmarried mothers often come to her. She cares for them in their confinement and assists them to get work and care for the child until the mother either gives it away or takes it to care for herself.

In one case a woman was released from the Western Penitentiary on parole, after serving eight years.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1923 Pennsylvania WORKERS NEEDED IN URBAN LEAGUE DRIVE

Pittsburgh Pa.

The Pittsburgh Urban League's first big effort to find out how well Negroes appreciate a practical social service in this city will be made on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week in a country-wide canvass of every Negro home in an effort to raise \$5,000 for the 1923 budget of the League.

To become a member of the Urban League the contribution must be \$1.00 and to all persons taking out a \$5 or more membership, a year's subscription to *Opportunity*, a monthly magazine published by the National Urban League, will be given. Workers are instructed to give each contributor an official receipt.

According to Mr. Clark, executive secretary of the league, some of the captains in various districts do not have sufficient workers to enable them to have their field properly worked during the three-day drive. Among those captains calling for more workers are: Joseph Bomman, North Side; Miss Olga Banks, East Liberty; Mrs. C. R. Goggins, Braddock; Mrs. Wm. Charles, Penn Township; and others. Persons willing to aid in this special effort will kindly telephone the Urban League, Grant 3386, and arrange for assignment to a section to be worked during the three-day "Round-Up."

The following districts have about completed their organization for the canvass: Bloomfield; Mrs. William Elias, captain; Hill District, Mrs. Harry C. Waters, general captain; South Side. Mrs. Isabella Jones; Garfield Hill, Mrs. Belle Carpenter; Brushton, Mrs. Cora V. Jones; Rankin, Mrs. L. M. Shorter; North Side, Joseph Bowman; Lower Wylie Avenue, Harry Hall; Downtown, Mrs. R. D. Lewis; Middle Wylie Avenue, Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin; Upper Wylie, Mrs. Rosa Diggs; Herron Hill, Mrs. Ida Mae Fisher; Bellevue and Avalon, Mrs. Louisa Palm and Mrs. Albert Anderson.

Captains in every district could use more workers as it is planned to visit every Negro home in the county during the campaign and this will require a large number of workers.

Captains are beginning to make claims for the leadership in the matter of raising the largest amount. There is already existing the keenest kind of pleasant rivalry among the various team leaders and indications are that Negroes of Pittsburgh will be able to give the lie to the oft repeated statement by white people that Negroes do not appreciate their own organizations nor do they even support them.

Commenting on the Urban League, Dr. Francis D. Tyson, president, says,

There are a number of specific ways in which the objective of our organization, 'OPPORTUNITY' for colored people may be realized. These are: Adjustment of workers to industry; community health; home economics; the enchantment of family and group self-respect and civic progress.

The local League has been working effectively upon definite programs in each of these fields. We ask the stimulus of your moral support and the limit of your ability your financial aid in the promotion of this REAL work of the colored people of Pittsburgh for the progress of their city.

PHILA. PUBLIC LEDGER
APRIL 6, 1923

OUR SOCIAL WELFARE

IT WAS the Welfare Federation of Philadelphia which first really impressed upon the consciousness of Philadelphians the great variety and number of the agencies engaged in social welfare work and the wide scope of their under-formal opening of the Richard Allen House, takings and the many points of contact among these manifold activities. Yet the Welfare Federation itself does not touch all these elements. There are agencies and workers operating on their own lines and without the area of the federation's

protecting and co-ordinating wing. With this aspect of the situation in mind, the public will appreciate the significance of the recent announcement of an "All-Philadelphia Conference on Social Work" to be held on April 18, 19, 20 and 21—week after next. That term "All-Philadelphia" is what should center attention on these meetings, because it conveys the intelligence that this conference of social workers is to be a comprehensive one in the real meaning of the term. For it has brought together, for the first time in the city's history, virtually every organization dealing with social problems without regard to creed, race or work.

These earnest laborers for the uplift of mankind are coming together on a common ground to compare notes on aims and methods and seek the best means of co-operation and of achievement. The program of the various sessions is a rich one, bringing here experts from many fields to give the fruit of their experience in dealing with such practical questions as child welfare, zoning and housing, protection of family life, the promotion of health, mental hygiene, the schools in relation to social work and inter-racial relations. The last-named subject is to include such pressing problems as lynching, the migration of Negroes from the South and

the proper inter-racial teaching of children.

It ought to be obvious that the coming conference is pregnant with vast results in the co-ordination of effort, the removal of wasted and duplicated

labor, the adoption of better methods and the strengthening of existing agencies. It will certainly mark an epoch in social work in Philadelphia, and should be but the beginning of an era of mutual understanding and helpfulness among those who are working

**RICHARD ALLEN HOUSE FORMALLY
OPENED**

On *Christian Recorder*, December the 10th, the Preachers Meeting of Philadelphia and Vicinity adjourned for the special purpose of the opening of the Richard Allen House, the new Social Center operated by the churches of Philadelphia. Nearly all of the ministers were present and a number of the committees. *12-13-23*

Bishop Heard called the meeting to order, and after singing "A Charge to Keep I have," led by Rev. L. W. Stanford, pastor of Zion

A. M. E. Church, Rev. W. H. Davis (superannuated) prayed. Among those who spoke

were Dr. H. P. Anderson, president of the Welfare Association and pastor of Bethel A. M. E. Church; Rev. L. W. Stanford, secretary; Rev. R. F. Wright, treasurer; Rev. R. R. Wright, Jr., editor of the Christian Recorder and supervisor, who outlined plans for the work; Revs. C. C. Dunlap, Drummond, Beckett, Mrs. E. T. Bruce, Mrs. Brandt, Mrs. Makel, Mrs. Watt. After a few announcements the benediction was pronounced by Bishop Heard. Thus the new Richard Al-

len House became a reality. The opening of the Richard Allen House means not only the helping of the migrants who are coming to this city, but a great deal more. It means co-operation among the churches, it means unity among the brethren. The splendid spirit that has been shown in the organizing of the Richard Allen House is one of the high points of the African Methodist history in this city. There has never been a single objection voiced any where, no one has heard anything of jealousy or envy. All of the

churches willingly co-operated. The loyalty with which the brethren co-operated, and the splendid spirit shown is highly commendable. All of the larger churches took a room to furnish, the smaller churches undertook to pay for gas and furnish coal and do other necessary things. We do not know in all of the years of our residence in this city, a finer example of co-operation. Even after all was furnished, one brother who was asked to furnish coal, said that he had no objection to furnishing coal, but that he wanted to put something permanent in the house, as he realized we were making African Methodist history.

Not only the unity of the pastors, but the enthusiasm of the laity. The ladies have worked day after day getting the house in order, and this spirit they have shown has been highly commendable. If the spirit continues, and there is no doubt but that it will continue, it will mean a new day in African Methodism in Philadelphia, so far as the social work of the church is concerned, and the awakening of a new enthusiasm for a great mass of laity.

The meeting of the general committee is called for **Thursday night, December 20th**,

at Zion Church, 21st and Tasker Street, and it is expected that all persons in the city of Philadelphia will be present and that they will bring their committees of at least five men and women. One larger church is going to have a committee of 20 men and 20 women. These will take up the question of labor, of housing, health, amusement, and various other subjects which need to be studied among our people in this city for the improvement of the home.

WARNS OF NEGRO REVOLT AT SOCIAL CONFERENCE

URGE WHITES TO READ COLORED NEWSPAPERS

A representative audience of white and colored people attended the sessions of the All-Philadelphia Conference of Social Workers in Witherby Hall the latter part of last week. The papers were scholarly and interesting to both groups. On Saturday morning the place of Mrs. Talbert, who is ill, was taken by Mrs. Alice Dunbar Nelson who spoke on the Anti-Lynching Crusaders. In the afternoon, under the auspices of the Interracial Committee, Dr. George Haynes, of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ gave the warning that the Negroes, fundamentally a peace-loving people, are gradually preparing to fight, if necessary, to gain their rights as American citizens.

Creation of "international minds" through a motivated course of study in geography, was urged by Ernest Grassmuck, director of instruction in geography for the State Department of Instruction.

Dr. Haynes, in his address, "A Plan to Meet the Increasing Tide of Migration from the South," said that the Negroes must be given the proper support. They must be recent war and its accompanying citizens who disregard color or creed. shortage of labor were responsible and judge people only by what cor for a large increase in the migration of colored people from the farm and rural life of the South to the large industrial centres of the North. Ne the development of inter-racial conciency caused the negro to be well-ferences, not for the exploiting of comed as a worker in many of the grievances, but to create a better unlarge industries, and, once there, hederstanding between the two races is bound to remain.

and lead to a more tolerant attitude and friendly feeling.

Young Generation Intelligent **Education Free to All Here**
"From the easy routine of farm life," said the speaker, "he has entered into the grind of industrial life, far more exacting. More important, it has increased the contact between the Negro and the whites. Race riots in the State, open to all children, resulted in some cities. Everywhere the colored emigrant has been forced to go through a period of readjustment.

Prof. Kelly Miller laid down the proposition that principles never change, the programs vary. We need propaganda for Georgia and one for Philadelphia. Principles abide forever. The Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, Bill of Rights and even Christianity and the Ten Commandments all break down at the color line. America makes its own Constitution a scrap of paper. Prof. Miller laid down two propositions for guidance. (1). All objects which must

remain together will find some mode of accommodation. An oasis in the desert far from civilization affords a place where all people and even the animals drink from the same public utility. (2.) Principles must operate without variation in their application. Prof. Miller referred to Hardin's Inescapable difference Doctrine as good politics but poor sociology, saying the differences will take care of themselves if we find the points of similarity.

A demonstration of Negro music was given by Carl Ditton, of Philadelphia, and Nathaniel Dett, director of music at the Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va. A mixed quartet from the Cheyney School gave several selections.

Whites Should Read Negro Press

At the afternoon session Prof. Kerlin, of Cheney said that although he had been reared in the south with colored people all about him, he never really knew the Negro till he read our Literature. There are over 400 Negro newspapers, and any number of books and poems, by Negroes. How many of you have read their papers and their literature? Then how can you know the Negro mind?

I have never heard, nor do I know of an instance where Negroes have been prevented from attending any of the public schools in this State. If they take advantage of the great opportunities open to them, I am sure

Social Conditions, Improvement of — 1923.

Ohio.

EXPERT OPTIMISTIC

TOLEDO O. BLADE
NOVEMBER 1, 1923

AFTER SURVEY OF NEGRO CONDITIONS

A generally optimistic outlook on conditions among Toledo Negroes was given by Forrester B. Washington at the Inter-racial conference Wednesday morning in Ashland Ave. ~~COLUMBUS O. JOURNAL~~ BAPTIST CHURCH.

Mr. Washington, director of the research bureau of the Associated Charities of Detroit, came here at the request of local colored leaders. He has just completed a four months survey covering all phases of Negro life in Toledo.

"The need here," reported Mr. Washington, "is not for new institutions as much as a new state of mind. Toledo must come to understand the Negro, but the Negro must grasp a new understanding of Toledo as well.

Juvenile Court Work Favored.

"The most prolific work at present must be accomplished along social lines. Social workers are needed among the boys and girls, and also among the new Negroes, who do not comprehend fully the advantages here and are apt to fall into the city's institutions of vice," continued Mr. Washington. He advocated a Negro worker in the Juvenile court.

Findings show that there are 15 orthodox colored churches in Toledo with a membership of 2,839. "An equal number of the 'exhorter' type of service now in operation here must be abolished, because their appeal is only to the lower types of religious feeling," the speaker asserted.

He presented an analysis of the colored population of Toledo, which numbers 10,000. It was pointed out that three times as many Negroes are here now as there were in 1915. This increase has come largely from the agricultural districts of the South, and presents new problems in assimilation.

Health Conditions Better.

The house-to-house canvass made during the survey, showed that general health conditions have improved in the past five years, with a corresponding decrease of the death rate. This was attributed to the better sanitary standards which local Negroes have adopted.

Mr. Washington said that working conditions in Toledo are unusually good. The average wage for colored men is \$29 and 27 per cent of all colored labor is either skilled or semi-skilled. Colored clubs within certain Toledo factories are an in

novation he has not found elsewhere the speaker said.

Mr. Washington's report featured the morning meeting of the conference, one of three held in the Ashland avenue church Wednesday

MAY 10, 1923

Allen at Meeting of Negro Social Workers

N. E. Allen, executive secretary of the Columbus Urban League, is president of the second annual state conference on social work among colored people, to be held in Cincinnati tomorrow and Saturday. A large number of colored social workers of this city are expected to attend.

Among the speakers will be Dr. George E. Haynes of the Federal Council of Churches, Franklin O. Nichols of the American Social Hygiene Society, and President John A. Gregg of Wilberforce University. The conference will offer opportunity for colored workers of Ohio to exchange experiences in working with problems of housing, health, family case work, employment and industrial welfare.

The Rev. B. F. Williams presided at this session, and Dr. B. F. Reading led the devotions.

Session in Afternoon.

Addresses were given in the afternoon. Will W. Alexander and Dr. George E. Haynes, members of the Commission on Church and Race Relations of the Federal Council. Dr. Franklin O. Nichols of the American Social Hygiene association also spoke. Grove Patterson of the Blade presided and devotions were directed by the Rev. L. B. Stivers.

The same speakers gave addresses on "Methods and Principles of International Co-operation" at the evening session, and Mr. Washington gave a brief statement of the work done in his survey here. The Rev. Henry A. Arnold and the Rev. R. E. Bagnall conducted services at this meeting. Special music was rendered by the Third Baptist church quartet.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1923. *New York*

HOPE DAY NURSERY

CORRECTS "CRISIS"

New York Amsterdam News

In a communication to the Amsterdam News, the Hope Day Nursery seeks to correct a false statement, which appears in the current issue of the "Crisis" magazine. The statement follows:

3-14-23
The Board of Managers of Hope Day Nursery calls the attention of the public to a statement appearing in the current issue of the Crisis as follows: "In 1916, the club (meaning the Utopia Neighborhood Club) raised \$8,300 to pay off the mortgage on Hope Day Nursery."

In fairness to the many friends who worked for the Mortgage Fund Drive and contributed to it, newspapers of the city are requested to state that the drive was held under the direct supervision of Hope Day Nursery which published a report following the campaign containing the names of the contributors, with detailed account of expenses.

Members of the Utopia Neighborhood Club gave their support as individuals only, for which Hope Day Nursery is duly grateful. To credit the Utopia with the responsibility of the undertaking, however, would be to discredit the efforts of many friends who work for no other institution than Hope Day Nursery.

Not to correct such a statement would be to grossly mislead the public, which has always rallied magnificently to the support of the Hope Day Nursery in everything it has undertaken to do. The people of New York City and vicinity seem especially proud of the fact that the Nursery is the one institution principally supported and entirely controlled by colored people.

Brooklyn Urban League

And Lincoln Settlement

New York Age
The summer fresh air work under the supervision of Mrs. T. J. Burge, assisted by Miss Laura Valdes, is in full swing.

On Wednesday, July 18, fifty mothers of the neighborhood with their children were given a free all-day water trip by the Mayor's Committee of Women.

7-18-23
A group of boys have been sent by the League to a Camp at Marlboro, N. Y., for two months' stay. Another group of seventy-five or a hundred will be sent to Litchfield, Conn., for a two weeks' stay the last week in July.

On July 5, the Park and Playground Committee of Brooklyn opened a playground at the Settlement, 105 Fleet place. The small boys and girls

crowd in for old-fashioned children's games. The girls are taught to sew and do raffia work and there are other crafts for the boys.

In a communication to the Amsterdam News, the Hope Day Nursery seeks to correct a false statement, which appears in the current issue of the "Crisis" magazine. John's Guild Hospital.

The Day Nursery at the Settlement has been put into first class order with a trained nurse, Mrs. T. Saunders, in charge. The Urban League Big Sisters, Mrs. E. F. Horne, chairman, have taken over the Nursery as a part of their work and are spending \$200 which they cleared at a recent vaudeville and dance in painting the Nursery and buying curtains and bed linen for same.

The Industrial Department is growing rapidly, and it is planned to place a man at the head of that department in the fall to look after the calls.

JULY 12, 1923
URGES NEGROES TO GO FURTHER WEST

Congested living conditions among colored people in Brooklyn were criticised by James H. Hubert, secretary of the Urban League of New York City, who addressed delegates to the 15th annual meeting of the Empire State Federation of Women's Clubs at the Fleet Street A. M. E. Zion Church, Myrtle ave. near Bridge st., today. The convention was attended by 150 representatives of colored women clubs from all parts of the State. Mrs. M. C. Lawton of Brooklyn, president of the Federation, presided.

"Housing conditions in Brooklyn are worse than in Harlem," said Mr. Hubert, "although the Urban Club of this boro is doing all possible to relieve the situation. The club encourages migrants from the South to go on to less congested cities further West." Another organization to bend all its efforts in the service of distribution

should be formed the *sneaker thought* progress of the "Fellows" of the league now being trained in three schools of social work and on efforts to stimulate new Urban Leagues in various cities; reorganization of the work in Richmond,

Va., where on December first an executive secretary began work on

an enlarged program; spreading of the League to a Camp at Marlboro, N. Y., for two months' stay. Another group of seventy-five or a hundred will be sent to Litchfield, Conn., for a two weeks' stay the last week in July.

On July 5, the Park and Playground Committee of Brooklyn opened a playground at the Settlement, 105 Fleet place. The small boys and girls

crowd in for old-fashioned children's games. The girls are taught to sew and do raffia work and there are other crafts for the boys.

appeared before five audiences indicates that it is filling a need not and other volunteer and employed heretofore met by any other public officials who have addressed it. The largest universities in at least 20 additional gatherings of the country are subscribing and white and colored people in all sections of the country. many of their departments of sociology are using it. Opportunity's circulation is on the increase and monwealth fund, formerly director of the Chicago Race Relations commission, and Miss Dorothy Straus, New York lawyer, were elected to the board.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE MAKES QUARTERLY REPORT

Executive Board Holds Fall Meeting.

(Preston News Service)

New York City, Dec. 1. — The fall meeting of the National Urban League was held at the Russell Sage Foundation building, 130 East 22nd street, New York City, on Wednesday afternoon last. The budget of \$47,835 was adopted for the year 1924, and new work was outlined for which it is hoped that money will be raised to bring the total the year's expenses to \$69,800.

Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones, the executive secretary, reported in part the following accomplishment

for the past four months: "A survey of the negro population of Waterbury, Conn., has been completed and is in the hands of a committee of colored and white citizens which bodies.

has planned to put in operation the recommendations for improving the conditions exposed.

The Department of Research and Investigation is now conducting a similar survey of the negroes of Buffalo, N. Y., the findings of

which will be made the basis for a practical social work in that city.

Through the efforts of the league, six negro organizations in Atlanta, Ga., were included in the Community Chest drive there which has just been completed. The local Atlanta Urban League is one of these organizations. The total amount to be received by the six agencies is \$37,950.

12-27-23
The appreciation of the public for the publication of 'Opportunity' Magazine—eleven monthly issues

N. Y. URBAN LEAGUE GETS \$30,000 GIFT

New York Amsterdam News
Railroad Men Lead in Campaign for Funds to Pay for New Quarters.

12-3-23
Among the financial campaigns attracting the attention and interest of Harlemites is the New York Urban League campaign for a permanent home. That organization announces a contribution of \$30,000; \$10,000 of this amount is given outright and \$20,000 is conditioned upon raising an equal amount. Of the \$20,000 to be raised, \$10,000 must be raised from colored contributors.

The campaign committee composed of a representative from each occupation and profession, encouraged by this gift, has extended the campaign to December 15th.

A statement issued by James H. Hubert, executive secretary, shows the railroad men, under the leadership of Mr. H. L. A. Clark, leading in the amount of cash contributions received thus far. Garage owners and employees, with Mrs. Leonard S. Kenerly leading, comes second, and the billiard-room owners, under the direction of Messrs. W. H. Willis and A. C. Deming, third.

"The response," said Mr. Hubert, "has been a source of encouragement to every worker in the campaign. The community's appreciation of the service that the League has been rendering during these years should stimulate every worker to do even more in the future." Among the interest whose persistence and untiring efforts at the office, making her contribution and taking out a membership for each of her seven children. Another working woman, over eighty years of age, has canvassed her apartment, collecting more than fifty memberships.

The campaign bulletin issued by the League shows a total of 12,563 persons assisted through advice and information during the present year. This includes many new-

comers from the South and West agencies operating in the Harlem Indies.

With the remodeling of the two buildings to be used as a permanent home for the League will begin a larger industrial program. The program will include closer connection with the large industries in the city, with an effort to obtain increased opportunity for colored workers. The buildings will also provide a center for

Swinging Around the Circle Of the Urban Leagues

(By L. Hollingsworth Wood).

Being a report of a visit made in March, 1923, by E. K. Jones, executive secretary, and L. Hollingsworth Wood, or friends who had established themselves as chairman of the National Urban League, yes in Detroit. There were a number to its branches in Pittsburgh, Columbus, of colored faces in the crowd waiting Louisville, St. Louis, Kansas City, Mis- the arrival of the trains in the Detroit souri, Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland, station. John C. Dancy, executive sec- together with a conference with the secretary, Detroit Urban League, on Sun- Council of Social Agencies at Buffalo, day counted eighty-three newcomers

INTEREST: The interest in the from the Cincinnati train and still only question which our present attitude of two or three applications for assistance mind tends to arouse where we have in getting jobs had reached the office large populations of Negroes in our of the Urban League.

cities was clearly evidenced to us as we met with groups throughout our journey. *New York City* We heard rumors of attempted restrictions placed by the various communities. One Pittsburgh man told us of an attempt to bring back the white labor employer who had brought up some five hundred men from North Carolina as being subject to a fine of \$500 and six months imprisonment. J. T. Clark of the Pittsburgh Urban League showed us stocks of letters from colored men in the South in response to a reported interview with him in one of the Negro papers. He reported that he had received four hundred letters from Savannah alone, and from Macon, Ga., and Mr. Wood addressed classes at the Junior College in Kansas City.

HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES: Everywhere we went employed managers were anxious to meet us and some eight or ten of them attended the dinner. We found that and to answer our questions as to the particular city in which their work managers were endeavoring to promote brought them in contact with the com- the increase in steady family groups munity problems.

INDUSTRIAL SITUATION: We found no unemployment anywhere. Pittsburgh had brought into one district alone some five thousand in the last month and said they could absorb twenty-five thousand in the district if they could get them. There was no unemployment in Columbus or St. Louis with this end in view. In Kansas City the spread of the more prosperous Negro home purchasers into the residence districts was causing some concern. Bombing and property owners protective committees were in evidence.

INCIDENTS: We had interesting experiences in many places. Mr. Liggett, director of the Community Chest in Louisville, told us a story of being disturbed on his sleeping porch at night by boys playing in the street and when he called them to go away they said they were colored boys and had no other playground. And his conscience told

him there were plenty of white playgrounds.

An interesting experience was the meeting with the charming colored banker in Chicago who showed us a number of properties, took us to his home and encouraged us with the general interest in the whole problem of community welfare.

A radio program in the beautiful home of a colored member of the Cleveland City Council with an interesting report of the helpfulness of the co-operative spirit in overcoming prejudice was another charming incident, while the frequent requests for the service of our secretaries in political campaigns, either as candidates or speakers, gave evidence of the real position of respect in the communities which they have attained.

Perhaps the incident which stands out most vividly is our experience at the Junior College in Kansas City, where a Mr. James H. Hubert is executive secretary, has been forced to buy the two buildings at 202-204 West 136th St. at a cost of \$28,000. The League is now quartered temporarily in the Community House of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, which is located at 132 West 138th street.

The Urban League not only requires offices for its own staff of workers, but space for other organizations with which it co-operates for the betterment of living conditions in Harlem. *New York City*

The Henry Street Visiting Nurse Service, with a corps of 17 workers, the New York Tuberculosis Association and the Prenatal Clinic, which has given advice to over 4,000 women, are some of the organizations with which the Urban League co-operates. *New York City*

Another important feature of the work the Urban League, under Mr. Hucert and those who preceded him, is the promotion of organized effort in the community. The Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees, now a national organization; the Welcome Stranger Committee, a group organized for the assistance of strange girls who come to the city; the Sojourner Truth House for Unmarried Mothers and the Big Brother and Big Sister Movements, are some of the organizations either organized, fostered, promoted or financed by the Urban League.

The slogan of this organization, "Not Alms, but Opportunity," is carried out in its whole program. The opportunity to live with whole, some surroundings, the opportunity to work in any field of endeavor in which an applicant is conversant, wholesome and beneficial recreation, better housing conditions are some of the fundamental problems

with which the League seeks to deal, and with which it is dealing very successfully. In furthering this program the League believes in the trained worker, for it is only by using persons especially trained that the organization can carry out its work among the 175,000 Negroes in New York City.

The industrial work is now under the direction of A. J. Allison,



Amelia Rives Wilcher
Neighborhood Secretary

Work of New York Urban League Increases in Volume Year by Year

Purchases Two Houses in 136th Street to House Its Varied Activities—Funds Raised by Voluntary Memberships.

In order to get more office space for its many and varied activities the New York Urban League, Inc., of which Mr. James H. Hubert is executive secretary, has been forced to buy the two buildings at 202-204 West 136th St. at a cost of \$28,000. The League is now quartered temporarily in the Community House of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, which is located at 132 West 138th street.

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The Health Information Bureau of the New York Tuberculosis Association is conducted by Mrs. Mable D. Keaton, another important work. The League has also given two weeks of convalescent care in the country to 972 patients, following discharge from hospitals.

The Henry Street Nursing Service is supervised by Miss E. R. McLeod, and the chairman of the Welcome Stranger Committee is Mrs. Millicent McDonald. Other members of the staff include Miss Amelia R. Wilcher, Neighborhood secretary; Miss M. N. Perkins, vocational secretary; Miss Margaret V. Walker, office secretary; Miss Mabel G. Datney, bookkeeper, and Miss Marie H. Jackson, information secretary.

During Health Week the Urban League organized the Harlem Health Conference, with Dr. P. M. Murray as chairman. This Conference represented 39 agencies.

The League has also been instrumental in obtaining Bellevue Hospital for colored internes, in

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1923 II. New York.

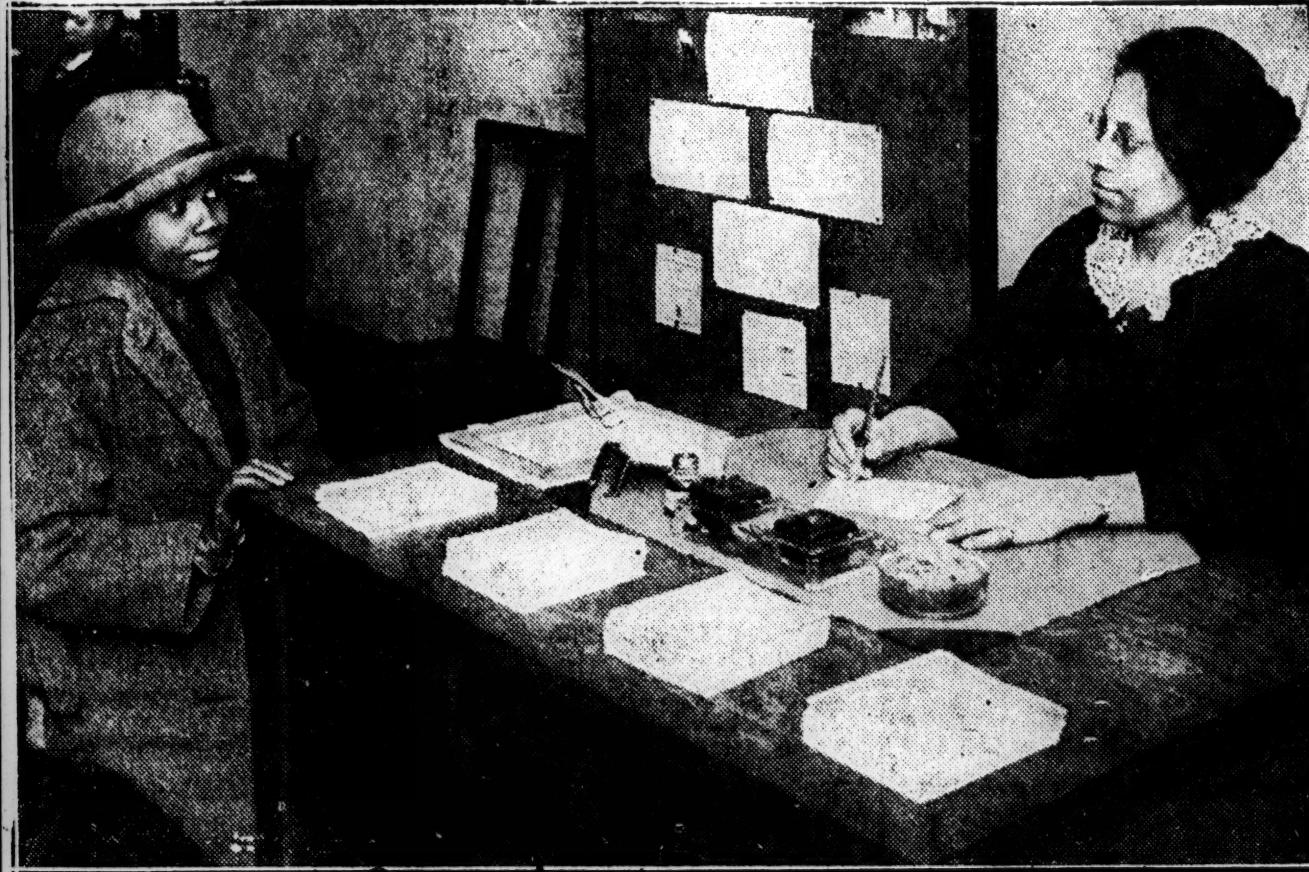
Encouraging the New York Public Library to use colored assistants, and securing the establishment of the Columbus Hill Day Nursery, the Boys' Welfare Association and the Lenox and Dunbar Community Centers.

The National Urban League was organized in 1911 with a budget for the first year of \$2,500. Twenty-five thousand dollars are now needed for the work of the New York body alone, which was incorporated in 1920, and opened its first office in 135th Street. Among the more prominent workers who have served with the League in Harlem are Eugene Kinkle Jones, executive secretary of the national

Big Sister and Big Brother Movements, respectively.

The funds of the Urban League are raised by means of memberships in three classes—annual, \$1 per year; contributing, \$5 per year, and sustaining, \$10 per year. Officers of the local body are Arthur C. Holden, chairman; E. P. Roberts, vice-chairman; Miss Eva D. Bowles, secretary, and A. S. Frisell, treasurer.

body; John T. Clarke, executive secretary of the Pittsburgh Urban League; T. Arnold Hill, executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League; Miss Estelle Jarrett, Charlie Allison



New York Amsterdam News - 7/1/23
GIVES HEALTH ADVICE—Mrs. Mabel D. Keaton (right) who conducts the Health Information Bureau of the New York Tuberculosis Association, here shown giving advice to an eager listener. In a congested community such as we live in her work is very important.



A. J. Allison
Industrial Secretary

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1923.
Twenty-third Annual Meeting, Missouri Conference for Social Welfare, Convenes in Columbia, Nov. 21-23

ST. LOUIS MO STAR
 MAY 6, 1923

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Missouri Conference for social welfare will be held at Columbia, Mo., from November 21 to 23. The theme of the conference this year is Prevention in Social Work. Other subjects to be discussed are as follows:

County Public Welfare Work; Present Program of the Red Cross, Community Organization and Leadership; Professional Standards in Social Work; The Social Significance of a Play Program; Negro Welfare Problems, etc.

Among the out-of-state speakers are: Alexander Johnson of Indiana, formerly secretary of the National Conference for Social Work, and The

Indiana Board of State Charities; Allen T. Burns of New York, Secretary of the National Information Bureau.

Missouri speakers include: President S. D. Brooks, University of Missouri; John S. Crawford, Warden State Prison; Dr. M. A. Bliss, St. Louis; Mr. F. T. Lane, Kansas City, Urban League and Chairman of the Negro Division of Social Welfare Mr. Gor-

don H. Simpson, St. Louis Urban League; Miss Carol Bates, Executive Secretary, Missouri Welfare League; Mrs. M. F. Cook, Kansas City; Robert S. Cobb, Executive Secretary Missouri Negro Industrial Commission; Mr. E. G. Steger of the St. Louis Provident Association and Mrs. Mattie J. Cox, of the State Industrial School at Tipton. Other speakers to be announced later.

11-3-23

On Thursday a group Conference will be held at the Douglas High School, subject Negro Welfare Problems. Mr. F. T. Lane will preside. After the Conference a luncheon will be served by the Domestic Science Department of the High School.

The Invitation:—Come to the Conference. Bring your friends with you. Let us at this meeting focus public attention on the important public welfare needs of the state.

A. F. Kuhlman, President, Homer Talbot, Secretary.

F. T. Lane, Chairman Negro Welfare Div.

total of 9,799 children treated at the clinic since its opening.

Following the investigation of the heavy migration from the south, the Urban League called a meeting of ministers, social workers, business and professional men at the Pine Street Y. M. C. A. April 27. Those who addressed the meeting were the

NEGRO NEWS

The Urban League announces that in the month of April its Employment Department did a record business, a total of 457 having been placed in suitable employment, of which number 231 were men and 226 women. This makes a total of 1,397 men and women sent to positions by the league so far this year.

A steady increase is shown as follows:

Place-	ments. T'l.
January—	
Men	113
Women	165— 278
February—	
Men	121
Women	135— 276
March—	
Men	184
Women	202— 386
April—	
Men	231
Women	226— 457
Total	1,397

The prospects are that the month of May will see an even larger number of placements made by the league. The present labor shortage in the State Industrial School will undoubtedly lead to the employment of large numbers of negro men and women in the industries of the St. Louis industrial district, which is quite timely, in view of the fact that there is a heavy influx from the south. Most of the credit for the increasing number of placements made by the Employment Department is due to Miss Patti C. Cox, who has handled the employment for over three years.

During the month of April the Urban League free dental clinic for school children gave treatment to 259 children with a commercial value of \$330.50. This makes a total of 9,799 children treated at the clinic since its opening.

The Red Domino Dramatic Club of Sumner High School will give a playlet entitled "Lustre Spun" at the school auditorium on May 11. This presentation is under the supervision

Rev. George E. Stevens, Dr. A. N. Vaughn, Miss Edith Mason of City Hospital No. 2, Homer G. Phillips, Mrs. John H. Evans of the President Association, Dr. J. E. White, David D. Jones, executive secretary of the Pine Street Y. M. C. A.; James T. Bush and Pearl Abernathy, real estate dealers.

The meeting resulted in the formation of a temporary organization with Gordon H. Simpson, executive secretary of the Urban League, as chairman pro tem, and Miss Mae E. Cox of the Urban League, staff secretary pro tem, and the appointment of an executive committee of seven as follows: Gordon H. Simpson, chairman; Mrs. John H. Evans, James T. Bush, J. E. Mitchell, Dr. A. N. Vaughn, the Rev. D. W. Parr and David D. Jones. The committee is investigating the question of housing, employment, health and ways and means of assimilating newcomers, and will announce its definite plans next week.

Among those at the meeting were Miss Gladys Carrion, Mrs. John H. Evans, Mrs. Lottie Gillespie, B. V. Gossin, the Rev. Chas. Stanley, Mrs. E. J. Victoria, Horner G. Phillips, J. E. Mitchell, David D. Jones, Dr. J. E. White, the Rev. Geo. E. Stevens, Mrs. J. F. Stevens, Miss Edith Mason, Mrs. E. M. Anderson, Dr. A. N. Vaughn, Miss Mae E. Cox, Miss Areatha Hankal, Mrs. E. R. Livingston, L. W. Steward, Miss Sidney Davis, James T. Bush, Pearl Abernathy, Mrs. W. P. Curtis and Gordon H. Simpson.

The members of the English class of Sumner High School, under the direction of Herman S. Dreer, presented a "Revue of the Passing Events of 1923" at the high school auditorium Tuesday. The affair was entertaining and included a burlesque of various teachers, students and events of the past school year.

The speakers for the commencement exercises of Sumner High School and Sumner Teachers' College were chosen last week. The speakers among the high-school graduates will be Beulah P. Harris, Odessa Hicks, Louise Briscoe, Hannah Blanton, Elease Anderson and Willie Mae Reid, and their theme will be "The Trend of Modern Life." The speakers for the teachers' college will be Adele DeBoe, Dorothy Vashon, Bernice Porter, Flonetta Perkins, Margaret Robinson, Verneta Smith and Margaret Abernathy, whose theme will be "Greater Education."

The Red Domino Dramatic Club of Sumner High School will give a playlet entitled "Lustre Spun" at the school auditorium on May 11. This presentation is under the supervision

Missouri.

and direction of Robert Watts, instructor of English. It was composed by Elease Anderson, a member of the June, 1923, class, and there are 94 in the cast.

URBAN LEAGUE NOTES

By Wm. V. Kelly
 Industrial Secretary

The labor situation in St. Louis at present gives evidence of no condition which might cause alarm. With most of the factories and foundries operating on a normal basis and additional demand for labor through the Bond Issue, St. Louis has every reason to be hopeful with the approach of winter so far as labor is concerned. But we must think of St. Louis in its relation to other industrial centers, and also its geographic location.

St. Louis is the gateway to Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee and Texas from most of the northern industrial centers. Should the unforeseen happen and Negroes are thrown out of work in large numbers in the north a certain percentage will begin a southern movement and in their reluctance to go back south will stop in St. Louis as a last chance against penance, exploitation, and lynchings.

The Mothers' and Daughters' Clubs will hold a banquet at the Phyllis Wheatley Branch of the Y. W. C. A. on May 15. The speaker will be Mrs. Cornelius Winn of the National Y. W. C. A. of New York.

Thomas James, proprietor of the Comet and Retina theaters, entertained his employes at a banquet in celebration of the opening of the Retina Theater. The banquet was held at Jazzland and Judge and Mrs. N. Vaughn, Miss Mae E. Cox, Miss Areatha Hankal, Mrs. E. R. Livingston, L. W. Steward, Miss Sidney Davis, James T. Bush, Pearl Abernathy, Mrs. W. P. Curtis and Gordon H. Simpson.

We would, therefore, suggest that Crittenden E. Clark were guests of Negroes who have jobs that are paying honor. Mr. James, in addressing his guests, stated that he and his employes work primarily to serve the public, and in appreciation of his employees' faithful service he tendered them this feast.

URBAN LEAGUE NOTES

During the month of July the Employment Department secured places for a total of 1,099 people, of which 392 were men and 287 were women and girls.

With the coming of Mrs. Brooks as Neighborhood Secretary, the work with the clubs has been revived. A meeting of the club officers was held recently and those who attended went away impressed with their splendid opportunities for service to others, as well as for self help to be had through the club activities. The indications are that excellent results will follow when the cooler days come.

The Waring Neighborhood Club will hold its next meeting Friday, August 24th, at the home of Mrs. Taylor, 3515 Lawton avenue.

MO. CONFERENCE SOCIAL WELFARE CLOSES SESSION

Columbia Has Not Recovered From Effects Of The Lynching There Last May. St. Louis Argues The Colored Delegates Have Misgivings When Attempt Is Made At Segregation. Spirit Of Intolerance Is Much In Evidence.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Nov. 27 (Special)—The 23rd annual session of the Missouri Conference of Social Welfare held here November 21, 22 and 23 was marked with "givings and misgivings." There is no doubt but that the recent lynching of James T. Scott has left a bad feeling between the races in this city. 11-30-13

Social Conditions Improvement of - 1923.

National Urban

League's Sessions

Largely Attended

ers can withstand high temperatures better than the average white worker

The Annual Conference of the National Urban League opened its sessions Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 in the auditorium of the Paseo Y. M. C. A., planted by the white workers. This Kansas City, Mo., the guests of the practice is happily decreasing. Founds Kansas City Community Service Ur- dries are insuring their Negro skilled ban League. Over fifty delegates and workers. The mines also offer oppor- visitors from twenty states attended. tunities for Negro workers. Recently Among these were Bishop R. A. Car- Negroes themselves have been buying ter of Chicago, Mrs. John R. Carey, and operating mines successfully.

Baltimore entertainment committee; Mr. Homer Rogers, director of In- Miss Eva D. Bowles, National Y. W. dustrial Relations for the Kansas City C. A.; Mrs. Blanche D. Beatty, Tampa, Bolt & Nut Company, commended the Florida; Mr. Robert S. Cobb, Missouri Negro Industrial Committee.

The address of welcome was delivered by Mr. O. J. Hill, chairman of the Association of Colored Charities and of the Kansas City Inter-racial Committee.

Wednesday morning the visiting delegates visited the Sumner High School, Kansas City, Kansas. At the morning session, Mr. John R. Cary of

Baltimore, Md., a prominent business man who has given assistance to Negro home seekers, detailed the plan of the Home Makers' Building and Loan Association, which he organized. The Association buys homes and resells them to Negroes on a ten-year time basis, the first payment being 10 per cent of the cost and weekly payments equivalent to the rent. This provides an insurance against foreclosure for default.

John T. Clark of the Urban League told of the work of Negroes in the steel district. "Steel work," he said, "attracts a high proportion of unskilled labor. Ninety per cent of the work is unskilled. The 16,000 Negroes at work in the twenty-three steel

plants of the Pittsburgh district re-

present 21 per cent of the total working force and practically all of them are unskilled. Prior to 1918 no Negroes were employed in nineteen of these twenty-three mills," Mr. Clarke said. "Gradually Negro workers are

advancing to higher positions. One plant employing 2,875 Negroes has 35 Negro sub-foremen directing 883 men, of whom 273 are foreign whites. Ele- ven of the twenty-three mills have Negro foremen. It is the general opin- ion," said Mr. Clark, "that Negro work-

Missouri.

for Negroes it will be necessary toable standard of living, it can contrib- work on the American mind to upsetute much to the advance of this great those presumptions which are brought movement.

to every consideration of a question involving the Negro: the presumption of difference, and its subsequent temptations to a feeling of inequality and to injustice. America will never be able to function squarely even in international affairs," he said, "until she learns to deal fairly with the Negro population. Reference was made to the work of Atlanta in providing excellent new schools for Negroes, but which provided only 2 per cent more space than formerly, leaving 42 per cent of the Negro school population still without accommodation. Wages," he said, "will be different just as long as they can be different."

Mr. Elwood Street, Director of the Community Council, St. Louis, Mo., spoke on the subject of "How may minimum social standards for a normal life be attained?" Mr. Street explained that the minimum social standards which he proposed had no reference to any particular group. "The idea of the minimum standard of living is fundamentally human nature. There has always been talk of Utopia from Plato down. A minimum standard of life is just another expression for Utopia except that in its nature it means constant pursuit of social advantages as our civilization is able to develop. A minimum standard may be attained by certain perfectly definite social devices. Securing these devices means first moving men's minds and emotions. Men's minds can be moved by facts properly presented, and facts can be so presented through wisely directed educational campaigns." Among the devices listed by Mr. Street were an elimination of the feeble-minded; a study and

current and in the satisfactions which follow this service, an unpopular cause, through its nobility, becomes a beautiful path of benevolence and brotherhood. His subject, "What opportunities should a democracy afford its citizens?" was inverted in his discussion to "What Opportunities should citizens afford a democracy?"

President John Hope of Morehouse College addressed the body on the subject, "What are the minimum social standards for a normal life?" His emphasis was upon the obvious inadequacies of Negro life, particularly in the South. He asked with a consciousness of repetition, for security in work, social relations and leisure; education, and the one weapon of democracy, the ballot. "I have become a part of all that I have seen and heard done and had done to me," he said.

"Before a normal life can be obtained

was not true because the whites as a rule do not have opportunity to see and understand the Negro except in their work. They rarely avail themselves of the opportunity to "see behind the veil," or enter a Negro home, or visit a Negro church. The Negro, on the other hand, knows the white man very intimately, even better than he knows himself at times, because he comes in contact with him in practically every phase of his life.

Emphasis was placed upon the three stages of race relations as indicated by Dr. Geo. E. Haynes in his Book "The Trend of the Races." The first of these was the period when whites exploited colored, while the second was a period when the white people worked for colored, and

the third stage—the trend of today

is for both races to work together

along the lines of inter-racial

co-operation. This method is leading to success in many cities.

Turning to the main topic of discussion of the Negro in St. Louis the speaker with the use of several small maps showed the location of the Negro population of St. Louis and the increase from 44,103 in 1910, to 69,854 in 1920 such a group, more particularly, was small in comparison to the rapid cause the officers, teachers, and work increase during the last three years. The colored population has increased to between 80,000 and 85,000. The fact was also emphasized that the daily newspapers had greatly exaggerated the figures on increase of the colored population as a result of the migration as well as conditions arising therefrom.

Consideration was then given to the housing question and the speaker pointed out that the plan of unof-

ficial segregation as proposed by the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange was important considerations for gaining a perspective which would help to wholly in defiance of the Supreme Court ruling, as well as wholly out of harmony with the general welfare of the city. By use of a series of maps based upon the 1920 census, pointed out the fact that there is no longer a "Negro problem" but rather prepared by the Church Federation one of race adjustment, that the question could no longer be considered sectional, because the migra-

tion had made it national; and that was that in which was located the work of improving inter-racial relations can bring about a better understanding, eliminate points of friction, help the Negro to become more effective and useful, and of appreciating the necessity of establishing a desir-

of Provident Association relief cases were located, the district in which there was a higher degree of infant mortality, as well as mortality from pulmonary causes. This is one of the oldest sections in the city and therefore where the houses were least modern, and yet it is the district in which the Real Estate Exchange would try to concentrate the largest number of colored population. Turning to the West End of the town the speaker pointed out that the plan proposed by the Real Estate Exchange cut off the business thoroughfare for use by Negroes which would force all Negro business that follows the trend of population to go into the residential streets. Furthermore the speaker pointed out that if the Real Estate Exchange was sincere in its desire to relieve the housing problem it would and could make available to Negroes a larger part of the 85 percent of rentable property which they are supposed to control in the city. The hopeful signs in connection with the housing emphasized—first that there was a definite trend toward the suburbs such as Kinloch, Clayton, and the new subdivision recently opened, Kentland; and the further fact that in the opinion of many a large number of newly built apartments in the West End of the city will doubtless draw many whites from districts which would then be available for colored.

It was emphasized further that the housing shortage was not peculiar to St. Louis alone, but that a recent survey showed eight northern cities with Negro population totalling 709,630 each had a very definite housing shortage for Negroes. New York shows a housing shortage for 40,000 Negroes, Pittsburgh reports families living in the most uninhabitable shacks, Detroit reports \$45 to \$50 being charged for four rooms with no electric or bath.

The speaker then turned to the consideration of churches and religion and stated there were about fifty Negro churches in St. Louis to which might be added many more small store-front churches. He emphasized the fact that the religion of the Negro was a religion of the heart; that the race melodies and spirituals feeling the heart beats of the race, and that the religion of the Negro today had lost none of its

beauty, sincerity, and honesty. He referred to the hopeful sign of the value of the human personality trained young men entering the ministry of all.

stry for future leadership in the church. He also advised the members of the class to visit the colored racial co-operation was distributed to the members of the group.

There are about 12,000 colored children enrolled in the grades and over 1,600 in the High School with over 250 teachers in the fourteen different schools thruout the city. Reverting to the location of the greatest percentage of colored population the speaker emphasized the need of a High School East of Grand avenue and noted that it was an injustice to the parents who could least afford it to have to pay carfare for their children to go three miles across town to attend the High School.

Turning to industry it was pointed out that between 40,000 and 50,000 men and women workers in the city were engaged in all types of work from the heaviest steel, foundry and factory work to personal service and domestic work in the homes—that a large number of women were mothers and were obliged to supplement the family income by working out by the day. He made a plea therefore for a sympathetic, tolerant attitude on the part of whites toward Negroes and the realization that all mankind were brothers and that human personality was the keynote of all helpful inter-racial contacts.

The speaker touched upon the need for further municipal recreational facilities for colored children, noting that only two playgrounds in the city were at present available and that children would have to come all the way from 9th street to 2800 Leflingwell and Lawton, to find a playground.

Special reference was made to several phases of the migration and the many problems of adjustment arising out of the sudden increase of colored population in the large cities. The reaction of both the South and the North to the migration was dwelt on at length.

In closing a plea was made for a revamping of the old attitudes, sentiments and habits of action on racial matters, for closer co-operation between the races, and for a realization that the welfare of both races was inter-dependent. The best way to produce this result was in the realization of human brotherhood and

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1923.

Maryland.

BIG BROTHER AND SISTER MOVEMENT BEGINS ITS WORK

Afro-American
Welfare Workers Encouraged

ed by Ability to Handle

Two Cases Successfully

Baltimore

BUDGET PLANNED

Md.

Community House Employees

Trained Social Worker to
Handle Problems of Youth

9-14-23

Encouraged by the successful handling of two important cases, workers connected with the Big Brother and Big Sister Movement have broadened their program for the winter.

A finance committee headed by Atty. W. Ashbie Hawkins is raising a budget to put this work on an up-to-date basis this year, and a meeting of the Executive Committee will be called at an early date to check up on the progress of the plan to get representatives from all of the churches in the city.

Two cases handled recently by C. C. FITZGERALD this organization illustrate the practical effectiveness of this work. When the AFRO-AMERICAN published a call for help sometime ago for two families from the South needing help the organization took over the relief in the case of Thos. Fletcher.

CHILDREN IN SCHOOL

After ten months' struggle this family of eight children found themselves in a destitute condition. They came from the South, and up to the time the AFRO-

AMERICAN set forth their case not one of these children had attended a day or Sunday-school because of lack of clothing. Through the efforts of the Big Sisters, with the co-operation of



the Family Welfare and other agencies these children are all dressed and ready for school this week. The father, J. O. SMITH has also been pris. Penn Stu. Photo and his Workman's Compensation aid is being looked after.

Another case was that of a child born in the House of Correction to Mrs. Isabelle Barentine, the young woman, who is serving a short sentence for killing her father. A group of Big Sisters, headed by Miss Elsie Mountain and Miss Vashti Maxwell, took up the case of this baby and not only provided it with proper clothing while its mother is incarcerated, but is looking after its future.

HUNDREDS OF CASES

The fact that there are thousands of such cases of this nature needing attention here in Baltimore, and the further fact that no agency at the present time is looking after this class of broken down humanity, opens a wide field for the usefulness of the Big Brothers and Big Sisters.

The plan is to perfect an organization composed of a group of volunteer workers from each church who will do specific work along this line and heading up in some central office. It will also connect up with the local and national movement, this organization being one of the great national bodies absolutely devoid of race prejudice and enforcing this policy whether North or South.

BAPTISTS AID

The fact that when it was found that the Fletcher family belonged to the Baptist Church it was turned over to a welfare club in a Baptist church, and the children established as members of the Sunday-school in this church demonstrates the value of work that might be done with migrants from the South to the benefit of the membership in local churches.

The officers of the movement include Attorney C. C. Fitzgerald, president of the Big Brothers; Miss Elsie Mountain, president of the Big Sisters; William N. Jones, secretary of the Big Brothers, and Mr. Elmer Burgess, treasurer; Hon. W. Ashbie Hawkins is chairman of the Finance Committee, and Prof. Brown, of Morgan College, chairman of the Executive Committee.

NEW WELFARE WORKER

Mr. Johnson O. Smith, who is a graduate of Lincoln Institute, and of the Department of Social Science of Fisk University has been employed as a full-time worker at the Sharp Street Community House and will devote some of his time to working out plans of the organization.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1923.

Louisiana.

GIFTS MAKE NEGRO CHILDREN GLEEFUL

Six Thousand Get Dolls and Toys Christmas Morning.

Record Is Set in Speedy Handling of Crowd by Coca-cayune Committee.

BY ROSALIE M. JONES

Nobody ain't Christmas shoppin' Fur his stockin',
Nobody ain't catch no turkey,
Nobody ain't bake no pie,
Nobody's laid, nothin' by,
Santa Claus don't cut no figger
Fur his mammy's little nigger
12-26-23
Seems lak everybody's rushin'
An'er crushin',
Crowdin' shops and jammin' trolleys,
Buyin' shoes an' shirts an' toys
Fur de white folks' girls an' boys,
But no hobby horse ain't rockin'
Fur his little worn-out stockin'
New Orleans, La.
He ain't quarlin' recollect'
He don' spec
Nothin', it's his not expectin'
Makes his mammy wish, O Laws!
Fur a nigger Santa Claus,
Totin' jes a toy balloon
Fur his mammy's little coon.



They weren't sure what it was all about, but one thing they were sure of—it was Christmas!

Every one of the 6000 poor negro children who solemnly strode into the big toyland tent in Lafayette Square, and who staggered out, well burdened with toys such as they'd never dreamed of, yesterday morning, knew the happy spirit of the day for all it was worth.

It was the eleventh annual distribution of toys by means of the Christmas Gift Fund. New Orleans had been giving of its dollars for a month, in preparation for this day; and dark little faces had been glowing with anticipation for longer than that.

The Christmas Gift Fund is the same thing to negro children that the Doll and Toy Fund, through which toys were distributed yesterday, is to white children.

It gives them toys—good toys, too—that they might know some of the festive side of Christmas, as well as those who are more fortunate.

Yesterday's was the same scene as Monday's, only with negro children instead of white. They started congregating in the square long before dawn, boys and girls, and mothers with infants in their arms.

Mammies Bring Broods.

There were old negro mammies, relics of ante-bellum days, bringing whole broods with them, that ranged like steps from infants to those up to the age limit, which was 10 years. There were children who were barefooted; cunning little pickaninnies that brought exclamations from the many white persons who were among the visitors to witness the distribution; there were all ages, very grateful for the undetermined power which was making Christmas possible for them.

Many of them had never had a Christmas before. They know who Santa Claus is, all right—they had learned of him in school—and they know there actually are persons in the world who make it a custom to exchange gifts with each other on Christmas Day. But those people were of a different sphere. These children hadn't expected any Christmas, and many of them hadn't even dared hope for one.

When the gates into the tent opened at 9 a. m. there were several thousand children standing in line outside. They weren't pushing or scrambling just standing there stolidly, to express appreciation, if they should get some toy; to consider it their usual fate, if they didn't.

With Edward Roddy, member of the Doll and Toy Fund executive committee, in general charge, as he has been for some years past, and Frank P. Farrel, chairman of the negro committee, in direct charge, a good committee of negro workers was ready when the first children entered the tent.

There were toys enough for all on hand, and to spare; when the distribution was over, there were even enough left to send to several asylums in the city.

The children, those who were large enough to walk, entered the tent slowly. They weren't very sure of themselves, or sure that this wasn't a magnificent dream, which would fade away, either. But when they were invited in, and offered anything they wanted in all that Fairyland—then they began to awaken to the goodness of it all.

They took their choice, pouring out thanks, almost everyone of them, for what they got. Grins spread over the faces, showing wide ivory-white

slits. They laughed openly.

Some of them were contented enough, and ready to leave, when "Santa" Claus" at the front gate, gave them little toys that were meant for souvenirs. When they passed into the tent, and were given their choice of the big toys there, they were overawed.

But when they reached the exit gate, and were given horns and candy and, for the boys, American flags, they were speechless. They dashed out of the tent helter-skelter, as though they were afraid it was all going to be taken from them.

Committeemen assisted by police made a record over past years in caring for the crowds. The local police, and private watchmen whose services were donated by the Boylan Detective Agency and Protective Police, entirely handled the outside crowds, and kept them moving smoothly toward the tent. Inside the local committeemen handled the crowds, and did it well, too. The entire number of children were given toys in less than three hours. It was 9 a. m. when the gate opened. Just before 12 o'clock the last child was served.

Everything Goes Smoothly.

Committeemen who had worked for years on this work declared the fund had never operated more perfectly than it did this year. The toys, they said, were of a better quality, with more of them, than there had ever been before. The tent was larger, thereby accommodating more of the little guests at one time, and thereby enabling the crowd to move more quickly. And there was not a single accident. Physicians and nurses with the approval of thinking white leaders. Its conception is meeting the needs of the colored race.

The negro committee which handled the distribution was as follows: Frank P. Farrel, chairman; Rev. H. H. Dunn, secretary; Albert Workman, Walter L. Cohen, Guy Thomas, S. W. Green, T. F. Robinson, Rev. Calvin S. Stanley, Coleman Lyons, Albert Wright, A. G. Ballon, J. E. Glapion, Jr., Joseph E. Glapion, Sr., in the effort.

Dr. G. W. Lucas, a local negro physician and proprietor of the Peoples Drug Store on Rampart street, is one of the active leaders in the movement. In a talk with an Item reporter, he outlined the project and told of the negroes of the city are united in the effort.

"Hundreds of negroes from all walks of life attended Sunday's meeting," said Dr. Lucas. "The colored people are being awakened to the necessity of such a civic center for the welfare of their race. They are determined to carry the project to completion.

Ministers to Make Appeal

"The ministers of all churches will appeal to their congregations to aid the movement. Negroes of all walks of life are becoming interested and offering their aid. They will contribute all that they can towards the project. Among our race we will try to obtain the needed \$150,000, but we will appreciate aid and co-operation from the white people.

"The newspapers have spoken in favor of the proposed welfare center and have been generous in giving it space. We are united behind the movement and we will carry it through to completion, but I would appreciate it if you will write of it for the white people and request their co-operation."

NEGRO WELFARE CENTER AIM OF \$150,000 DRIVE

Colored Ministers' Association Sponsoring Movement to Raise Fund

Negroes of New Orleans are uniting in a common effort to raise a \$150,000

thanks, almost everyone of them, for what they got. Grins spread over the faces, showing wide ivory-white

The Llano Co-operative Colony

Incorporated as The Llano del Rio Company of Nevada

Newllano, Louisiana

(via Leesville P. O.)

Ship Express and Prepaid
Freight to Stables on K.C.S.

Make all Remittances payable to Llano del Rio Co., and not to individuals.

DEAR COMRADE:—

The Llano Pure Food Department wishes you a better health and a longer life; and can, if you will eat our pure food products, produced and prepared by us, help you to live a longer, healthier, and happier life.

The following is a quotation from the Ralston Health Club: "Candies are adulterated from the simple white kind to the more elaborate sorts; the sugar from which they are made is not pure; and "mineral sugar," called saccharine, is added to white clay to give the needed sweetness. The continued use of this as in most candies and syrups soon weakens the body; for it is foreign to human life." What is true of candies and syrups is true of nearly everything we must buy. Especially is this true of syrup and peanut butter. Every other peanut butter on the market that we know about extracts the natural oil and substitutes in its place an inferior grade of vegetable oil. This is done because of the high Commercial Value of peanut oil. The only place we know to actually get the real pure peanut butter is from us.

Your knowledge of the competitive system reveals the fact that competition forces the adulteration of practically all food stuffs on the market to-day. That the desire to make profit by weakening and poisoning the human race is so dominant that there is little chance for this generation to anything like live out its life—and no chance for the coming generation. You have for a long time been convinced that the great majority of illness and deaths are caused by the adulteration of food stuffs which we are compelled to purchase from the market. Also, you are convinced that, regardless of any laws we now have or may get in the future, this poisoning must and will continue until the world goes on a co-operative basis; until we get the Collective Ownership of the means of production and distribution, where stuff will be produced for use instead of profit. The Llano Co-operative Colony is striving to make the world such a place; and we are asking you, as a comrade, to do your little mite by helping us. We own collectively the means of production and distribution here; and you now have an opportunity to assist by buying such pure food products as we have to offer. Buy them from Llano and starve the monster Capitalism; but thru the old method and feed him. If the working class were to withhold its patronage from Capitalism for a few days, she would have to fall: it's the purchasing power of the worker that keeps the old system going. There are just two ways to do anything—the right and the wrong way; we have faith in your choosing the right way and buying from us, thereby helping to accomplish the thing in which you so ardently believe.

George W. Carver, of Tuskegee Institute, one of the world's foremost pure food experts, is our general adviser.

At present, we can offer you the delicious Louisiana Sweet Potato; its equal does not exist beyond the borders of the State of Louisiana; and it is produced collectively by your comrades. These can be shipped in small and large quantities. (See G. W. Carver's Bulletin, No. 37.)

Peanuts are an excellent food anyway them may be eaten; but they are very much better raw, just as Nature provides them. They may be flaked (cut into thin slices) and used with great advantage in all salads—or they may be used whole in the same way. When eaten mixed with honey (or our syrup), they are most appetizing and beneficial. They are excellent when made into candy, using our syrup or ordinary sugar. Peanuts may be mixed with any fruit sauce, and will improve both the flavor and palatability, and also enhance the food value. Peanut butter of the most delicious sort is made by us—ground and placed in the container in its own oil. It's different from any you have ever eaten. It does not cling to the roof of the mouth as other peanut butter does where the oil is extracted and cheaper oil substituted. Peanut butter soup is excellent. Recipe for six servings: 3 qts. milk, 3 heaping tablespfuls of peanut butter, pepper and salt to taste. Heat milk to the scalding point, but do not boil. Dissolve peanut butter in one-half pint of boiling water, add to scalding milk, and season. Serve with croutons. Peanut butter may be added to any soup to advantage.

Pure Louisiana ribbon Cane Syrup; grows only in Louisiana. Is delicious; can be used in various ways. Shipped in any quantities, from one gallon up.

This syrup should displace all the capitalistic compounds on the market to-day—and it would, if people were educated to the point of knowing the value of pure foods. —If Dr. Wiley had remained in office, most people would have been educated to that point by this time.

Candy made from our syrup—peanut candy made from our own peanuts and syrup—far excels in food value the ordinary profit-bearing kinds found in the general market. Some education is required to eat whole-wheat bread; and so it is with this pure-food candy. But persistence and closely watching the health benefits will convince the most skeptical.

Rice unpolished; the only kind that is healthy. As far above the polished rice in nutritive value as whole wheat is above white flour. Why pay more for polished rice, when it is so devitalized? We had rather ship in hundred pounds or more; as we can get freight rates that way. Club with your friends.

Wouldn't it greatly appeal to you to sit down to a dinner of Co-operatively-produced products? Something you never dreamed of ever having an opportunity to do. Wouldn't it be gratifying to invite your friends to dinner and be able to say: "Now, boys, you are eating a dinner of pure food products, produced by the workers in a collective ownership enterprise—a miniature co-operative commonwealth—which has been running for eight years"? This would be a real pleasure, wouldn't it?

Well, why not order your Thanksgiving dinner? Order now; then we shall have time to pack and ship properly. Last year, we had a rush at Thanksgiving and Christmas times; but this year we are trying to get the orders early, so they can be handled better. Now, comrade, don't you think this would be classed as one of the happiest days of your life, and

one Thanksgiving that you really would have something to be thankful for?
We ask you to pass this on to a Comrade—possibly among several Comrades you can build a big order and save on freight.

In any event, we want to hear from you. Address LLANO PURE FOOD PRODUCTS DEPT., Newllano, Louisiana
(via Leesville).
We are your Comrades,

GENERAL MANAGER.

Social Conditions, Improvement of—1923.

Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS LA ITEM
MAY 13, 1923

NEGRO LEADERS PLAN BIG WELFARE CENTER

Great N. O. Project, for Which \$150,000 Will Be
Sought, Includes Community Hall, Gymnasium,
Playground and Girls' Rescue Cottage.

A group of prominent negro ministers, business men and educators announced Saturday a movement has been inaugurated to provide a progressive welfare center for the colored residents of New Orleans for the purpose of raising their moral and physical standard, and of encouraging economic contentment and civic pride.

The leaders of this social service movement desire first to purchase a square block of ground surrounded by First, Second, Roman and Derbigny streets. Upon this plot they propose to erect first a gymnasium, then a general meeting hall, an old folks home, a girls' rescue cottage and a modern playground.

An estimate of \$150,000 has been made for the entire financing of the center, but the organizers announce they will first strive to buy the ground for \$17,000, then make their next objective the gymnasium, estimated to cost \$55,000. With the gymnasium built, they believe the interest of the dependable negroes in the city will have been aroused sufficiently to make the completion of the center easy.

In their announcement, the leaders of the movement said the center would be non-sectarian and social, rather than religious. They said they had the endorsement of leading business men, ministers and civic workers among the white people.

Organization—Organized by influential leaders, whose faith is yet unshaken in the possibilities of New Orleans as the ideal center for negro development in America and who steadfastly believe that the chivalrous spirit of our peers will exact nothing less than a proper chance to enjoy these civic benefits to which our loyal and deserving group is entitled.

The persons deeply interested in this movement have to do with over 75 percent of the dependable negroes in this city and, at the same time, touch every angle of race life here. We know the cravings of our people and exert a greater influence in mobilizing them for public programs than any other one class of men because the concentration of group action is necessary to achieve the desired results. This movement is civic, humanitarian, general and embraces all creeds.

Clubs and auxiliaries are being formed. A thorough educational plan for showing the direct advantages of this forward step has been worked out by Prof. O. C. W. Taylor, directing publicity. Because of its moral aspects, the campaign will be pushed largely by liberal spirited ministers through their churches. While the industrial, business, social and fraternal divisions will be in charge of those directly in touch with the activities. There is a general will to work that assures success. In response to former calls vindicating the public confidence. The 30, at Gypsy Smith's tabernacle, the largest of its size in the

in other cities: Church's park on Beale large number of whites, attended the street in Memphis, with band stand, well mass meeting of the Progress Negro arranged auditorium, etc.

(b) Gymnasium—No city this size in the country is so unfortunate. Negro boys and girls get absolutely no training of this kind here—and the death rate among them is far above normal. The infant death rate for 1922 was 43.8 percent, while we constitute only 27.7 percent of the population.

(c) Old Folks' Home—There is an imperative need for a non-denominational home for the aged. It would increase reverence for age and stimulate charity—free from sectarian bigotry. Persons of all creeds would support

Judge John D. Nix, of the juvenile court was the principal speaker. He stressed that if negro children had proper places, where they could seek recreation, there would be less crimes and disorder.

(d) Girls' Rescue Cottage—The number of wayward girls joining the ranks of the idle denizens of the lives, the degraded influence of illiteracy and low standard of morality in these sections offer an unanswerable argument in favor of such a center," said Judge Nix. "I am heartily in favor of a corrective measure for those who desire to overcome this handicap of earlier life.

(e) Modern Playground—All will agree that at least another well equipped playground in the very center of a thickly populated section of negroes will be of God-send to the city.

Location—The section around First, Second, Derbigny and Roman streets is ideal for such a place. Prominent professional and business men declare this the logical place for the center.

Endorsement—The Ministerial unions of Bethel, \$6; Rev. F. D. Green, \$3; Unity Insurance Co., \$3; C. Denson, \$1; Prof.

A. A. Edwards, \$1; Prof. C. W. Thomas, \$1; Harry Hyman, \$3; Twine, the tailor, \$1.50; I. M. Sanders, \$1; Alba Dental Parlor, \$1.50; J. J. Winston, \$5; H. E. Braden, \$5; Mrs. Joseph Friend, \$15; Dr. E. T. M. Devore, \$5; St. James A. M. E. church, \$7; Prof. O. C. W. Taylor, \$5; Prof. A. S. Jackson, \$1; Prof. L. G. Blanchard, \$1; Prof. E. B. Hamilton, \$1; Prof. F. R. Baker, \$1; F. G. Green, \$1; National Tailoring Co., \$3; Cohen Loan & Jewelry Co., \$3; Thornton's Restaurant, \$5; Rev. Walter H. Beck, \$5; Dr. W. A. Willis, \$5; Dr. G. W. Lucas, \$3; J. P. Borell, \$2; Rev. D. S. Sloan, \$2.50; cash \$2; National Tailors, \$3; Dr. L. Burbridge, \$1.

Dr. George W. Lucas, one of the leading negroes of the city, also spoke. Lucas said that interest among the negroes for moral betterment was steadily growing. He also said there was a necessity for better sanitary conditions and need for better recreational facilities for children.

The proposed welfare center will embrace a chapel, which may be used by all civic meetings, of all creeds; a modern gymnasium thoroughly equipped; a girls' rescue home under the control of the New Orleans Jubilee chorus, under the direction of Professors Charles Dowden and T. W. Tobias.

The project has the endorsement of the New Orleans Ministerial Union and many white civic organizations.

C. D. Hayden, chairman; Rev. James A. Bingaman, secretary; Dr. G. W. Lucas, treasurer; Prof. O. C. W. Taylor, directing publicity; Rev. P. W. Rogers, Rev. E. W. White, Albert Workman, Dr. W. A. Willis, John J. Winston, James E. Gayle, Rev. J. L. Burrell, Rev. Calvin S. Stanley, Rev. W. A. McClelland.

An advisory committee of prominent New Orleans business men is giving its service to the successful carrying out of his cause.

NEW ORLEANS LA ITEM

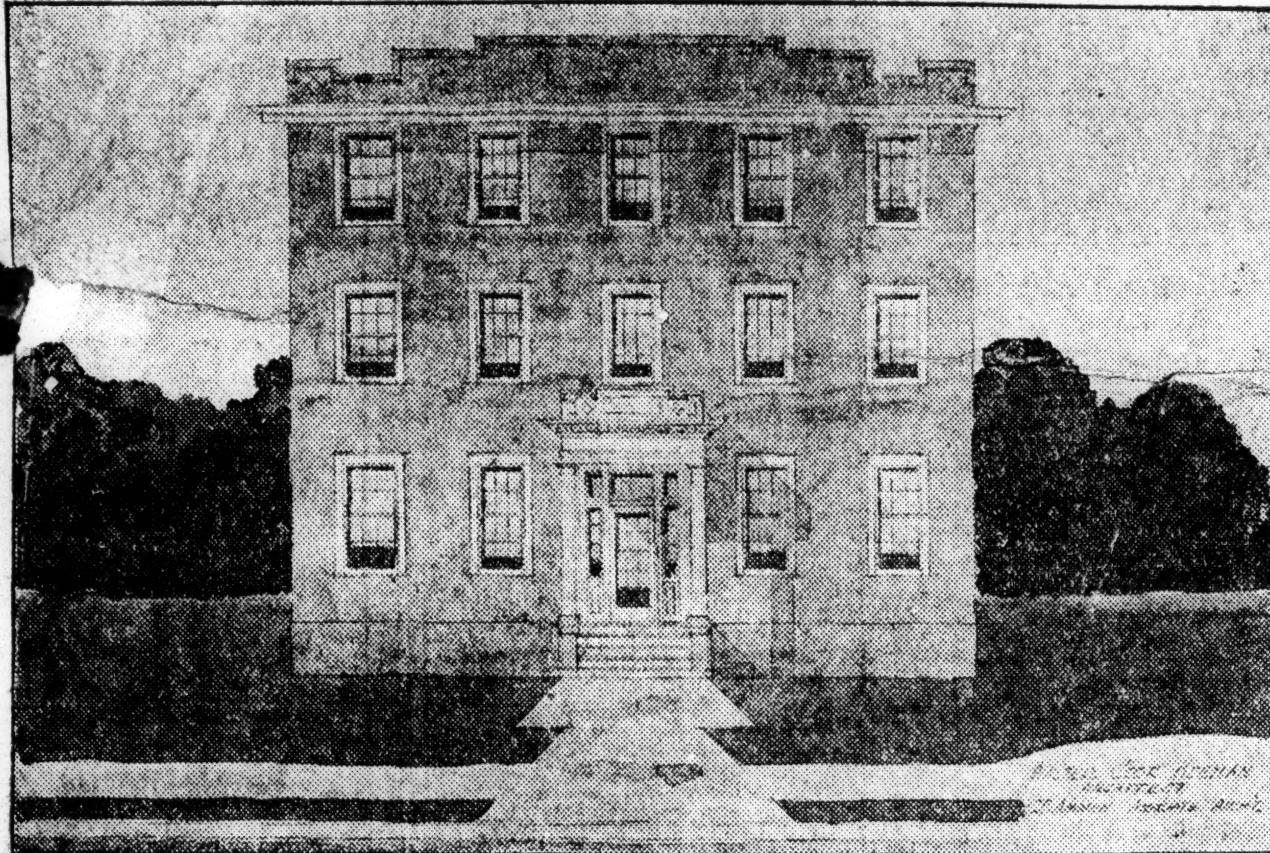
MAY 1, 1923

MASS MEETING BOOSTS NEGRO WELFARE PLAT

3000 Hear White Speakers
Back \$150,000
Campaign

Approximately 3000 negroes and a

Gymnasium Negroes Will Build



A spirited campaign has been inaugurated by leading negroes of the city to establish a Progress Welfare center in the block bounded by First, Second, South Roman and South Derbigny streets. They expect to erect several social service buildings on the ground, the first one to be a large gymnasium. The facade plan for the gymnasium is shown here. It was drawn by Walter Cook Keenan, architect.

GIVES REAL AID TO THE NEGROES

Urban League Brings Them in Touch With the Social Agencies.

By RALPH COGHLAN.

While discussing the Urban League, an organization of colored people, with Elmer Carter, its secretary, we had occasion to see one of its practical results.

A young colored girl was brought to the league office by a woman worker. She had been picked up at the railroad station, where she had been wandering about alone. Ignorant and unaccustomed to the ways of the world, she would have been ready prey for any evil man or woman that happened along.

It seems she was traveling from some point in West Virginia to her father's home in Memphis. At Cincinnati she had missed a connection which would have taken her directly to her destination.

We were interested in why she missed her train. She said she asked the White Travelers' Aid attendant to let her know when the train left; that the attendant ignored her; that, although she stood waiting within easy speaking distance of the booth, the train pulled out without any sign from the attendant.

We asked why she didn't repeat her question to the attendant. She replied that after asking her about it once she was too timid to approach the booth again. The girl had been brought up in the far South and was not accustomed to white people.

Finally, after asking a red cap, she caught a train to Louisville and was required to wait here several hours. It was arranged by the league to take her to the colored Y. W. C. A., where she was protected during her stay.

Woman Exposed.

Carter explained that for some time the Urban League has kept a colored worker at the station to care for cases of this kind. He says that numerous colored persons from the far South pass through here and are too timid to ask a white attendant what to do or where to go. The result is the women especially are exposed to exploitation, unless one of their own race is at hand.

Carter said he had just returned from San Antonio, in which city he arrived about 2 in the morning. He, too, was reluctant to ask a white person where a colored man might spend the night, so he looked about until he got directions from a colored taxi driver.

There is much vice in Louisville, Carter pointed out, in a vicinity close

1923.

Kentucky.

to the Union Station, and procurers, confidence men and the like are on the lookout for ignorant travelers.

Another need for a colored attendant, he said, was the blank ignorance of some travelers. He said an old negro woman not long ago left her home in Mississippi to go to Louisa, Ky. She was informed by the ticket agent there was no such place. He suggested she must mean Louisville and sold her a ticket here. When she arrived she failed to find her friends and wandered about for several days, until she met someone who solved her troubles.

But this incident of the young colored girl is just a small sidelight on the Urban League, that is, considering the extent of the league's purposes. In the first place it is a national organization, having units in many cities. The local unit was established in the fall of 1920 and admitted into the Welfare League on January 1, 1921.

What It Stands For.

Now listen to its purposes:

First—To work for the improvement of social and economic conditions among colored people in Louisville.

Second—To promote co-operation between agencies and organizations serving the colored people.

Third—To make such studies as may be required to accomplish the foregoing objects.

Fourth—To help in securing and training negro social workers.

Fifth—To educate the colored people to a better understanding of civic and social questions, and of their opportunities at home.

Sixth—To promote on the part of all the people a better understanding of the problems of the colored people.

Seventh—To further improve the present cordial relationship between the white and colored people of this city.

Anyone will agree that is a large

order. Especially is it a large order when it is considered the Urban League has a personnel of only three, two and a half, one might say—the fluences of social agencies on the secretary, his stenographer and a half-time worker. The last named does duty at the Union Station, besides investigating housing conditions and reporting unsavory premises to the city health department.

Despite the ambitious program laid out for it, the Louisville Urban League is not bewildered. Instead it is trying to do all the things provided by its constitution, it has chosen one or two lines of special work.

The Negro In Industry.

One of these is to concentrate on the negro in industry. The league acts as an employment bureau, for one thing, and places many in lucrative places. Then Carter sometimes is an intermediary between workers and employer to settle a grievance. Much of his time he spends in plants where negroes are employed, giving talks on efficiency and thrift.

In these talks he exhorts the colored man to work hard and to use

his brain. He points out that the negro has yet his way to make as participation in various good movements, and his constant watchfulness for shoddy workmanship, tardiness to advance the race's interests, the inefficiency are loss of jobs and league seems to be justifying itself. the disparagement of the negro as a worker. He tells them that in is a very important matter—the so-called welfare of the negro. Pittsburgh after the war signs were posted in the steel plants, saying:

No negroes wanted.

He explains to the workers that their employers here have given the race a chance to show what it is good for; that the work has been the source of thousands of dollars to the men and their families; that they must learn to appreciate industry so that industry will appreciate them; that they are always in competition with foreign labor and must be good workmen if they are to succeed in this competition.

Another point the league is emphasizing is health. Carter pointed out that three negroes in Louisville die from tuberculosis to one white person. This high death rate has its roots in bad housing and bad house-keeping, in ignorance of the fundamentals of personal hygiene.

Through the churches, the movie theaters and the like the Urban League gives talks and hands out literature which instruct the individual in tidiness and cleanliness. Carter says that conditions in many negro homes are appalling; that the simplest rules of personal health are frequently unknown.

The league is alert to every opportunity that comes which will lower the tuberculosis rate and increase the healthfulness of the race. Like all educational processes, the results are not yet visible; yet the fact that an organized force is working in this direction is certainly welcome.

In addition to health and industrial work the Urban League acts as a sort of link between the negro race and social service agencies. Social service methods are new even to white people; negroes know much less about them. Especially in the South they have lived in a world by themselves. The new forces of social improvement have left them practically untouched.

Purpose No. 2, quoted above, may be stated more completely as follows: "To bring to bear the influences of social agencies on the life of the negro; to make him a part of the community, not only as a recipient of its benefits, but as a sharer of its responsibilities in child welfare, recreation, neighborhood improvement, civic pride and industrial efficiency."

According to Carter, Louisville has more adequate social service for negroes than any city in the South. But there are many negroes here who do not take advantage of the agencies which could do them good because they don't know about them.

It is Carter's job to inform them. Many cases of distress now come to him and are referred to the proper agency. The Urban League itself does not give relief, and has no equipment for the alleviation of suffering.

Yet, not only in the ways

Social Conditions, Improvement of 1923 Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS INDIANAPOLIS

FEBRUARY 3, 1923

OBSERVER NOTES

NEGRO PROGRESS

IN INDIANAPOLIS

Declares Group Has Made Greatest Advance in Five Years.

BY LAURA A. SMITH.

If I were asked what group of people residing in Indianapolis has made the greatest progress during the past five years, I should unhesitatingly say the American negro. A friend insinuated that I would not dare say this; but why not? I am not after any one's vote; besides, the aforesaid negroes will vote the Republican ticket anyway. I am much impressed by the hundreds of well-dressed, self-respecting negroes that I see on every side in Indianapolis. It shows that the care taken in giving them educational, religious and other advantages is bearing fruit. Those I see in the downtown and residence sections are well-dressed and look very prosperous. Some one, to whom I confided my pleasure in seeing these evidences of prosperity, said: "Why wouldn't they be prosperous; it's bootlegging that does it." Oh, now, Mr. Man, the women and girls that I see in business or I.

I have not been around the sections south and west of the city, but I hope the "dumps" with their raggedy shacks have disappeared and that the former residents are as well housed as they are well dressed. Nay even more! The other day I had to wait for a handsome limousine to pass me, and in it were two elegantly-dressed negro women and a chauffeur in smart uniform. Right along behind came another car which interested me mightily. It was of the most famous type. In front were two aged uncles and on the back seat were two grey-haired women of the old school—all well-wrapped and smiling. Do you know what thought came to my mind? They, thought I, are going to have a wonderful dinner when they get home, and I envy them. For, I hold that there are no better cooks on this earth than our Southern mammas and I only hope the younger generation does not scorn to learn at the feet of these famous cooks and that they will carry on with the same skill. Once, since I have been home I have had a dinner cooked by one of these negresses, and O, well, why make my readers envious.

Have Good Positions.

I am greatly pleased by the evolution of the younger negro men and women into higher positions in business. In some of our finest shops I see the young women running the elevators and the men acting as elevator starters. Surely this is a very responsible position and one that takes a cool head. I am impressed with the good looks, neat costumes and above all by the nice, gentle manners of these elevator women. Did the war throw them into these public positions? Whatever it was, they have risen to the occasion splendidly. It is not easy to express psychological changes in a city's people, so I find myself searching for terms in which to convey just what I am driving at. I find a much better entente cordiale between our white and negro population, a much

happier, more optimistic attitude on the public every time they get 15 cents to part of the latter. Heretofore one has put into such robust purses. It really is sensed a feeling of distrust and ill-feeling between the two races. Now I am inclined to think that an increased feeling of self-respect—the result of the educational and other advantages freely given—in these negroes has reacted in an increased respect for them on the part of their white fellow citizens. I note a vast difference in the way the former women who actually invite the light-walk along the streets, heads up, smiling, evidently busy and having no time to grouse over their condition in life and their fancied slights. I note an amazing number owning their own small businesses, relying on themselves and not on the "crumbs that fall" from the white man's table. Every one with whom I have had business dealings has been willing, cheerful and pleasant. I do not believe Indianapolis will ever have any serious race trouble.

Race Deserves Credit.

This upward and onward move of any people does not come entirely from outside influences. It comes from within, too, and one should be willing to give due credit to the people themselves, especially to the negro churchmen, educators and high type of men and women who influence the young. It is like when in days gone by outsiders expressed surprise at the religious tolerance of Indianapolis citizens. I explained that we were most fortunate in having each denomination represented by men whom all respected and liked, that our church heads did not shut themselves up away from life, but took active part in all that concerned the city's welfare, even politics. I have seen, many times a Roman Catholic dignitary, a Rabbi and Christian Protestant ministers speaking from the same platform on the same civic question. I have seen them all taking part in public occasions, all vitally interested and laying aside religious differences for the good of "no mean city." That is what I like about our city, all hands join in training the young for good citizenship. Where will you find any set of citizens more loyal, more given to singing the praise of their home town, than those who hail from Indianapolis, Ind., United States of America? Hoosiers in New York, Chicago and other cities are always being grieved for the clannish spirit which makes every Hoosier willing to fight, bleed and die for his fellow-Hoosiers.

Those who always turn the medal to see the obverse side will point out to me the baleful activities of the negro highwayman. I see for myself in the long lists of suspicious characters rounded up by the police that the word "colored" appears next to most every name. Trouble-makers of every race and nationality we have always with us, but that does not mean they are in the majority. They are not the ones we think of when describing a people.

Purse Snatchers Hit.

Right here, very opportunely, I am handed a communication from "One of the finest." It is so absolutely what I think and what I have said many times, that I am glad to quote it right here. He signs himself "A policeman of forty-nine years standing," so he must know whereof he speaks and from the inside out. He says:

"I hope you'll make one effort via the press, to put the festive purse snatchers out of business by instilling a little sense in the noodle of the legions of women who continually tempt the aforesaid snatchers by swinging a purse as big as a Westphalian ham in

MARCH 30, 1923
Plans for Negro Community House to be Perfected.

Perfection of organization for the promotion of plans for a community house for Negroes on the west side of the city will be accomplished Monday night at a meeting of the interracial relations committee of the Y. W. C. A., and representatives of the Y. M. C. A., the municipal recreation committee and of the colored churches to be held in the Laurel school auditorium at 8 o'clock. Officers will be elected and the plan of procedure discussed.

A tentative program for the community activities among the colored residents of the west side has already been completed by Col. C. S. Bullock, municipal recreation director. It calls for the organization of classes in athletics, choral work and dramatics at once, meetings to be held in the Laurel school, the use of which has been donated by the board of school trustees for two nights each week. With the opening of the community house the classes will be transferred to the new location. A committee is now engaged in selecting a building which will meet the needs of the community house.

A complete report of committees will be submitted at a meeting of the South Bend Ministerial association next Monday morning at the Y. M. C. A.

THE FLANNER HOUSE

DAY NURSERY

Its History—Its Present Services—Its Hopes for the Future.

(By Charles O. Lee, Supt.)

The story of the development of the Flanner House Day Nursery reads almost like romance. From its humble beginning in the dingy three-room shack on Colton Street to its present location, occupying two buildings, is a story of constant readjustments both to care for the constantly growing number of children and the raising of the standards in the care of the same. During January, 1918, the nursery cared for 295 children; during January, 1923, it cared for 1,490. During the year 1918, the nursery

gave 3,360 days of care; during 1922 it gave 15,604 days of care. In 1918, a woman and a young girl assistant were employed to care for the children; at the present time, the nursery staff comprises the full-time services of seven workers and the part-time services of three additional workers. The present staff includes a trained nurse, a trained recreational worker, two infant nurses, two cooks, one general worker, a seamstress, a laundress and a clerical worker. In 1918, the cooking was done on a two-burner hotplate; it now requires a twelve-burner, two-oven hotel range.

Special Care.

The nursery is maintained for the children of working mothers only. A rigid investigation is made at the time of application to ascertain the need of the mother working. If, in the judgment of the staff, it is not necessary for the mother to work, the children of the applicant are not received. When a child is received into the nursery, a careful examination is made by the nurse into its physical condition. It is weighed, measured and a careful record is made of any physical defects and the proper attention is given to overcome the same.

Subnormal children are taken either to be one of the Flanner House clinics or the dispensary downtown, where they are examined by specialists. The nursery has an infants' bath room and an effort is made to bathe all babies under one year of age daily.

Careful attention is given also to the feeding of the children. The bottle babies are fed according to scientific

schedules worked out by the children's specialist in charge of the baby clinic. A number of babies who are passing from the bottle stage to eating solid food are carefully fed with "soft" diet. The children who are able to eat solid food are given a good substantial meal at noon, a cup of milk at nine in the morning and a light lunch at four in the afternoon. These lunches are provided because of the necessity of many mothers to leave for work early in the morning and returning late in the evening, making an early breakfast and late supper necessary.

Recreation.

The recreational program is under the supervision of trained kindergartners. In the morning a regularly constituted kindergarten is conducted. This is a part of the Free Kindergarten Association, and this Association furnishes the teachers for the same. In the afternoon the recreational director of the nursery staff is in charge. In the summer, the playground of the nursery is used to the limit of its capacity for these recreational purposes. In addition to the recreational program, this director instructs the older children in vocational activities, during the summer months. Baskets are woven, flowers are made and many pretty things are created out of different colored yarns and burlap. A mothers' club has also been formed for the benefit of the parents of the nursery group. These meetings are held at stated intervals and consist of readings, lectures, motion pictures and a good time.

Dangers Cited.



28

If parents could only realize the dangers into which their children may come while they are compelled to be away at work, every working mother would not rest until her children were placed in places where they could be supervised every moment of the day such as is given at the Nursery. The great dangers that come to children left to themselves are constantly exemplified in the Juvenile Court, of which the morning session of a few days ago is a sample. On that morning four different cases were tried affecting fifty or sixty different boys and two girls. Three cases dealt with immorality and one with theft. These were children from nine to sixteen years of age. Parents make the great mistake of thinking that when their children reach the age of ten to twelve they can take care of themselves while the mothers are away at work. If anything, the years of ten to sixteen are the most dangerous in the child's life, and the time when it should be the most closely chaperoned.

Needs.

The Nursery has practically come to the limit of its present capacity daily. It will be absolutely necessary for the institution to have a new building within another year or so to care for this growing need. When the building is built, it should be built large enough to care for at least 200 children daily. The plan will be to divide the children into four groups, as follows: (1) Infants and runabouts; (2) Kindergarteners; (3) School children, ages 6-10; (4) School children, ages 11-16. Each group will be handled in its own special way. The fourth group will not form a definite part of the nursery as a nursery, but the institution feels so keenly about the need of proper care for children of this age that it is hoping to adopt a program that will entirely meet the needs. The building to be constructed will be complete in every way. In addition to the regular Nursery appointments, it will contain rooms for the Kindergarten, Baby Clinic and Dental Clinic. A Nursery physician will be added to the staff to better enable the Nursery to be of service relative to the physical needs of the children. A gymnasium, club rooms and vocational guidance rooms will be constructed for the benefit of the children of the older group. In short, it is the aim of the institution to take the children of working mothers and care for them in the most scientific and approved manner from infancy to sixteen years relative to their health, Social, Recreational, Moral and Vocational development.

Social Conditions, Improvement of, 1923. Illinois.

COMMUNITY CENTER TO HAVE HALF MILLION DOLLAR CHURCH

At a recent joint meeting of the trustees and stewards, which constitutes the board of directors of the Metropolitan Community Center it was unanimously decided to erect a church building this year. Plans were put before the body by H. A. Watkins to erect a 10-story building with double basements in a business section of the city at a cost of \$500,000 to \$600,000. The building will contain an auditorium with a seating capacity of 2,700, built on the theater plan, with a main floor, mezzanine boxes numbering 30 and a main balcony. The double basements will contain a modern lecture and Sunday school room, with gymnasium, swimming pool for ladies and gentlemen and turkish and electric baths; a community lunchroom, where home-cooked food will be served at cost. This plan was unanimously approved by a business meeting of the membership. The following committee was selected on building and location: H. A. Watkins, Charles A. Griffin, Sandy W. Trice, Robert G. Hall, William H. Winston, Z. T. Blevins and L. P. Caruthers. The first three floors will constitute the church proper, with stores and office rooms in front and the remainder of the building to be utilized for offices. There will be four passenger elevators. The plan of this new building structure has met the responsive cord of the entire community and it will be the first building of its kind to be erected in the city of Chicago or in the country at large by our Race group. The League will be in keeping with the progressive ideas of the Metropolitan Community center, which is under the leadership of Dr. W. D. Cook, one of the leading and noted divines of this country. Dr. Cook is assisted by Dr. A. J. Bowling, who is known as an educator and a pulpit orator. Extensive plans have been made and great things are expected by the directors of Metropolitan Community center, the People's church.

2/13/23
Rev. W. D. Cook



H. A. Watkins



2/13/23
Rev. W. D. Cook

URBAN LEAGUE IS READY FOR NEW MIGRATION

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 22. — By J. Milton Sampson.

Migration and the problems which were brought along with it in the early years of the war were responsible in large measure for the establishment of a branch of the Urban League in Chicago. For the first few years of its existence, the migration was its most conspicuous problem and its most conspicuous work was done with the newcomers. It has from the very beginning, been a sort of centre work even more effectively now be-

into which have poured from many and varied sources, the information and problems of the migrants. Just as ancient history is repeating itself, that the "Urban League will work as Letters are being received from people in the South inquiring as to the previous time. The needs of the people are the opportunities of the league for service. One of the most time concerning the honesty and dependability of labor agents who are operating in the South; also letters from social workers in other cities asking what Chicago has to offer in the way of housing facilities, work and wages.

Men come into our employment department daily seeking work and answer the question "How long have you been in Chicago?" by, "two days" or "a week," "three weeks," as the case may be. Frequently they come to the Chicago Urban League first—before having made contacts in Chi-

ago. A few days ago just as the office was closing, there came in four young men, none of them 21 years of age. According to their statement, they had been brought up from the South by the Illinois Central Railroad and were to have received work at the terminal in Chicago. As a matter of actual fact, however, they were carried to Homewood and put on a construction gang from which they showered with outdoor tennis and quit, making their way to Chicago volley ball courts. with little or no money, no friends, looking for a place to stop.

These four men are not isolated cases, they are some of a large number who find their way into the offices of the Urban League and are an additional evidence of the crying need of the South for some sort of cheap hotel for those who cannot afford to pay, or for a municipal lodging house where such men can be taken care of until they have made sufficient money to care for their expenses. The lodging is only one of the many problems which come to Chicago with the migrant. For the most part he is an agricultural laborer, transplanted to a highly specialized city and industrial community. This means that he has not been required to work steadily every day by the clock. It means that when he was through with his work, he could sit on his front porch looking any kind of way. It means that he could raise his voice, and had to raise his voice to talk to his nearest neighbor—perhaps on the next hillside. He rode on his own wagon where he had plenty of room, instead of on crowded street cars. All told, he needs sympathetic attention and constant suggestion as to the proper way of conducting himself in his new home.

The Urban League is giving attention to this new source of migration which has gotten fairly well under way. It feels its responsibility since it was the first agency to work particularly with migrants. It is working out a program, benefitting by its experience in the past, and hopes to do the same for the women's activity.

Mr. Brown has just started a series of articles on elementary Tennis Tactics, and Strategy" for advanced players.

PLANS HOMES FOR NEGROES

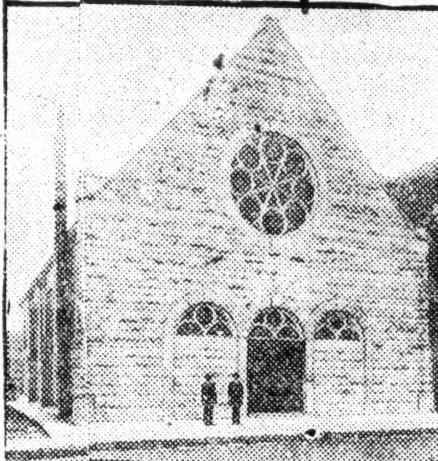
Chicago, Feb. 22. — Capitalized at \$50,000 to build houses in Evanston.

Announcement of the organization of a company to build homes in Evanston for colored people was made by the Rev. J. A. Thomas, pastor of the Second Baptist church, Evanston, an organizer of the company, yesterday afternoon. The company has a capital stock of \$50,000, he said, and already construction of four houses has been started.

"We organized this company to overcome the shortage of houses for colored persons in Evanston," the Rev. Mr. Thomas said. "Heretofore colored persons had been obliged to live in un-

COMMUNITY CENTER NEW PROGRESSIVE

Rodfei Zedek congregation, Jewish temple in 18th St., between Wabash and Michigan Aves., recently purchased by the Progressive Community center of the People's church, of which the Rev. J. A. Williams is pastor. The



beautifully appointed temple, the auditorium of which will seat 1,000 persons; the first floor of which is equipped with lecture hall, school and dining rooms, kitchen, lavatories, etc., was bought for \$25,000.

METROPOLITAN CENTER

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 22. — Edgar G. Brown, formerly of Indianapolis, has been secured by the Bethel A. M. E. church, which has just purchased a half million dollar building on Grand Boulevard to direct the physical policy of this new institution and community center.

2-24-23

Sunday morning, Oct. 21, at 10:30 o'clock, Dr. W. D. Cook will preach at the morning services, assisted by Dr. Alonzo J. Bowling, assistant pastor and director.

Sunday evening at 7:30 the Metropolitan Evening club will present the Hon. Edward H. Morris, the Republican candidate for the judge on the Superior Court bench, who will speak on the subject, "The Need of Today." The Hon. Edward H. Wright will act as master of ceremonies for the evening.

In addition to the above mentioned address the chairman of the

Sunday Evening club has secured Miss Lo D. Jones, soprano and student of the Chicago Music college and S. A. Robinson, baritone as soloist for the evening. There will be the usual fifteen minutes talk by Dr. Dowling. Special music by the Metropolitan choir of 150 voices under the directorship of Prof. J. Wesley Jones, one of the leading choir directors of the country, who is making special arrangements for a real musical treat for the people on that evening.

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COSMOPOLITAN CENTER

PROGRESSIVE CENTER

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Sunday morning services were under the auspices of the Cosmopolitan Sunday Evening Forum, which was addressed by the Hon. W. E. Mollison to a large audience of

more than 800 people upon the subject, "The Community Center a Coming Church." The address was well received.

Next Sunday morning at 10:30 in the lecture room, John Forre School, 51st St. and Wabash Ave., Dr. Harvey will preach the morning sermon, subject—"God and His Son's Work." Special music by the Cosmopolitan mammoth choir of fifty voices under the directorship of Miss Gertrude Jackson. It is hoped by Dr. Harvey and officers to make this "banner day" for the Cosmopolitan Center, being its fourth Sunday since its organization. They are asking officers, members and friends to give \$2,500 on that day for their new building fund. They have definitely made arrangements to erect a 12 flat building and church with a seating capacity of 1,200; pipe organ, etc., to be erected on the lot they have purchased at Wabash Ave., and 53d St., and have secured Charles Duke, the best architect of the Race to draw plans. Definite arrangements have been made to have a ground breaking Sunday, Nov. 4, at 2:30 p. m. A donation of \$1 is asked of the officers, members and friends and the names of those who contribute will be deposited in the cornerstone of the new building.

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Next Sunday morning at 10:30 in the lecture room, John Forre School, 51st St. and Wabash Ave., Dr. Harvey will preach the morning sermon, subject—"God and His Son's Work." Special music by the Cosmopolitan mammoth choir of fifty voices under the directorship of Miss Gertrude Jackson. It is hoped by Dr. Harvey and officers to make this "banner day" for the Cosmopolitan Center, being its fourth Sunday since its organization. They are asking officers, members and friends to give \$2,500 on that day for their new building fund. They have definitely made arrangements to erect a 12 flat building and church with a seating capacity of 1,200; pipe organ, etc., to be erected on the lot they have purchased at Wabash Ave., and 53d St., and have secured Charles Duke, the best architect of the Race to draw plans. Definite arrangements have been made to have a ground breaking Sunday, Nov. 4, at 2:30 p. m. A donation of \$1 is asked of the officers, members and friends and the names of those who contribute will be deposited in the cornerstone of the new building.

Next Sunday night at 7:30 o'clock the chairman of the Cosmopolitan Sunday Evening Forum has secured Mayor A. E. Patterson, assistant corporation counsel of the city of Chicago and formerly judge advocate of the recent war, as principal speaker for the evening. Mme. Florence Cole Tolbert, one of the leading sopranos in this country today, who won the diamond medal from the Chicago Music College, will be the soloist for the evening. Miss Gertrude Jackson, director of the choir has prepared special music for the evening.

Program will start promptly at 7:30 o'clock. Come early if you wish to get a seat. Admission free.

On Sunday, Oct. 21.—Progressive Community Center of the People's Cosmopolitan Center, pastor, will have preached the final opening sermon, his recently purchased subject "Get in home at 56 E. the Race; Run 48th St. at 10 so that you o'clock Sunday May 10th, marking the anniversary of which has both spiritual and educational and masterly delivered. After the sermon 17 persons united with the church, and \$225 was laid in the collection plate.

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Social Conditions, Improvement of 1923 Florida.

THE NEGRO URBAN LEAGUE

DESERVES SUPPORT.

The annual budget drive of the Tampa Urban League for social service among the negroes of Tampa is now in progress, beginning the 1st and ending on the 20th inst. *AMERICAN TIMES*

FEBRUARY 10, 1923. This organization, under the very capable direction of Blanche Armwood Beatty as executive secretary, has made a good record during the short period of its existence. In a review of the outstanding achievements and efforts during the past year it is shown that, though the financial support was very limited, the funds have been carefully administered and there is a small balance in the treasury.

During the year the organization has given aid in 47 charity cases, handled 28 cases of delinquency independently or in co-operation with the probation court, placed 3 homeless children in permanent homes, made 10 housing investigations leading to work for improvement of sanitary conditions, organized the "big sister" movement, secured the parole of 4 girls from courts, requiring them to report each week; secured employment for 7, had numerous interviews with the sheriff and chief of police and commissioners, arranged for a campaign among the colored people to encourage the payment of poll taxes and registration of voters as a means of assisting in matters of public welfare, conducted a weekly tubercular clinic for children unable to pay for serum treatment, organized a health staff in all colored schools in the city, co-operated in the improvement of sanitary conditions at the Caesar street school, making a showing which induced the city commissioners to expend \$2,500 for the extension of the sanitary sewerage systems; gave the Shick test for diphtheria to over 500 children in the city schools, rendered medical aid to 8 charity cases, arranged for a change of hours for one of the colored schools in order to avoid clashes between white and colored children, distributed 3,000 pieces of literature, made a survey of the city schools with Mrs. Amos Norris of the city league of women's clubs and presented the findings to the county school board, arranged for the opening of an emergency school at the colored

Odd Fellows hall, where three additional teachers take care of the overflow at Harlem academy; accompanied by Mrs. Amos Norris and Mrs. W. F. Miller, went before the school board and trustees and appealed for an extension of the school term; the executive secretary has sent out 185 official letters, held approximately 250 important conferences with individuals and groups on matters pertaining to some feature of the work; 20 meetings have been held with various committees and 6 public meetings; numerous articles have been prepared and published in the newspapers of the city; a chapter of the Red Cross was organized, known as the Booker Washington chapter, which now has 135 members and is working out a practical training course in home health and hygiene.

We submit that this is a record which entitles the organization to generous support. The Times devotes this space to the presentation of this review of the first year's work of the league because it thoroughly believes in and endorses the work. It is the most practical effort for the betterment of conditions among the negroes that has come under our notice, and with the results that are now in evidence there should be but little effort required to secure the modest sum asked for this year's budget.

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1923. II. General.

During the past two years there has been the pay roll. In the forthcoming drive for members and funds I confidently expect to put down in this section of the Augusta Herald the names of all our public teachers as enthusiastic workers in the interest of these boys and girls whose mere existence gives them bread and meat and in the interest of law and order and a more healthful and cleaner community.

Total from all sources \$3,500

The present resources are \$1,000

donated but not yet paid over, \$150

from the Weed Academy in the hands

of white Community Service, making

a total of \$410. All in all the Col-

ored Community Service has done a

successful two years work which

ought to be encouraging to our

friends and prompt them to continue

to help the cause. Viewed in the

light of the facts which I have enum-

erated above it must be accepted as

a splendid record.

George W. McCall

COOPERATION NOT

ALWAYS FORTHCOMING.

One of the startling if not disgraceful features of the Colored Community Service activities, as related to me by Dr. Stoney, is that he had found it impossible to get the helpful co-operation of the negro teachers in the negro public schools, exceptions being the principals. That when the service was in straits he made personal appeals to these teachers just to lend an hour or two in the afternoons to looking after the boys and girls on the play grounds so as to make sure there were no disorders. And this in view of the fact that these teachers were doing absolutely no work during the summer months, and were being paid their salaries monthly by the Board of Education. In other words, they were being paid by the tax payers of Richmond county, and yet were not willing to in turn render the county a small service looking to the salvation of the boys and girls of their own race and thereby aid in the reduction of the tax burdens of the peoples of this city and county. It smacks of a lack of gratitude and lack of appreciation. I assured the president I would tell the white folks about this alarming situation, and in that way try to help our teachers, many of whom I helped to get on the pay roll of the Board of Education and I am keeping that promise. Superintendent Evans who is one of the hardest working officials in the county, finds time to help the Community Service and was its first president. Likewise, the teachers of the white public schools follow the example of our efficient superintendent and gladly give the work their active support. I learned some time ago Superintendent Evans made it known to the teachers that the work was for the good of the community and the young of the community especially, and inasmuch as it was community work, he expected every one of them to do his duty and get busy; that they could thereby render a great service to the citizens who gave them employment. The place of the teacher is in the ranks working for any cause that is for the good of his community, whether it be a movement for the Red Cross, charity or what not, and the good white citizens of this town are any degree of favor upon the paid not, in my opinion going to look with public servant whose only concern is his regular connection with

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1923.

BULLETIN BOARD

General.

IOWA STATE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK:
Mason City, Iowa, July 22-28, Secretary,
Louise Cottrell, University of Iowa, Iowa
City, Ia.

INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES: Los
Angeles, California, July 23-August 4, under
auspices of California Board of Health and
University of California.

INSTITUTE FOR EXECUTIVES OF CHILD CARING
INSTITUTIONS, OF PENNSYLVANIA: Sleighton
Farms, Darlington, Pa., July 25-26-27, Sec-
retary Mary S. Labaree, State Department of
Public Welfare, Harrisburg, Pa.

INTERNATIONAL NO MORE WAR DEMONSTRATIONS
July 28-29. Chairman, Paul Jones, 505 Fifth
Avenue, New York City. 7-15-23

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATIONS An-
nual Meeting, University of Chicago, July 30-
August 4. President, Alice F. Blood, Ameri-
can Home Economics Association, Ida Noyes
Hall, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF WORKING
WOMEN: Cologne, Germany, August 14-21.
President, Mrs. Raymond Robbins, National
Women's Trade Union League of America,
311 South Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Illinois.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE: Annual Meeting, Kansas
City, Kansas, August 29-September 5. Mary
White Ovington, Chairman of the Board, 70
Fifth Avenue, New York City.

AMERICAN PRISON ASSOCIATION: Annual Meet-
ing, Boston, Mass., September 13-19. Sec-
retary, E. R. Cass, 135 E. 15th Street, New
York City.

AMERICAN RED CROSS: Annual Meeting, Wash-
ington, D. C., September 24-27. Secretary,
Mabel T. Boardman, American Red Cross,
Washington, D. C.

Social Conditions, Improvement of 1923 D.C.

EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE WILL Chicago Delegates MEET IN WASHINGTON IN MAY

3-17-23

Washington, D. C., March 16.—The National Equal Rights League will hold its eighth annual session, to be known as the "fraternal session," in this city at the Mt. Carmel church, Third and I streets Northwest, on May 2, 3 and 4. The annual sermon will be preached on Tuesday, May 1, at 8 o'clock, by Bishop I. N. Roos of the African Methodist Episcopal church.

All fraternal organizations, benevolent societies, local units, churches, clubs, conventions and all organizations for Racial uplift are requested to send representatives.

All persons planning to attend this congress, please send name to the Rev. H. J. Callis, chairman of the executive committee, 619 M. street, this city.

KENT COMMISSIONER ASKED FOR BY CENTER

(Special to The New York Age)

Washington, D. C.—The Civic Center of Affiliated Associations, composed of twenty-one race organizations, with a total membership of 15,000, has sent a strong letter to President Warren G. Harding, requesting that in making his appointments of Rent Commissioners for the District of Columbia he give recognition to the Negro landlords and tenants.

Washington, D. C.—Race men took prominent part in the sessions of the National Congress of Social Workers, which met here last week. Three sessions of the congress were addressed by them. The section on health problems was addressed by Eugene Kinckle Jones, who spoke of "The Negro's Struggle for Health." Dr. John Hope of Morehouse college presided at this session. The section on school and occupational life was addressed by Mrs. Elsie Johnson McDougal, in charge of vocational guidance, New York City schools, or "The School and Its Relation to the Vocational Life of the Negro."

W. D. Nixon is president of the Civic Center, with office at 1818 Thirteenth street, northwest, with H. E. Barnett, secretary, at 1705 Tenth street, northwest.

MIGRANTS HOUSING INVESTIGATED BY NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, NEW YORK CITY

On Tuesday last, the quarterly meeting of the executive board of the National Urban League was held in the Russell Sage Foundation building, a time the financial report of the league's work for the first half year indicated that the National organization has expended \$25,210.91.

The executive secretary, Eugene Kinckle Jones, reported the formation of the St. Paul Urban League which is beginning to handle the social problems of the Negro new-comers of St. Paul. The St. Paul organization, beginning November 1, will be supported by the Community Chest of that city.

The league is now making social surveys in Waterbury, Conn., and Buffalo, N. Y. 8/11/23

The Urban League plans to hold its annual conference in Kansas City, October 16 to 19, at which time problems of health, housing and industry in connection with the migration of Negroes to the North will be discussed.

The league's director of research and investigations, Charles S. Johnson, who is also editor of "Opportunity," made a comparative report of the findings in the surveys made in Hartford, Conn., Baltimore, Md., Flushing, L. I., and Milwaukee, Wis.

The league decided to award four fellowships of approximately \$600 each for the next school year at the New York School of Social Work and the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

A resolution was passed on the recent death of Dr. William H. Brooks, who was one of the founders of each of the three organizations which merged in 1911 to form the National Urban League.

*Has the Chicago
Commission
done
anything
else?*

The Conference of Social Work

Interest in social work among Negroes is rather strikingly attested by the attendance and participation of Negro social workers in the recent Conference of Social Work which convened in Washington, D. C. Among the six thousand delegates there were present and active about seventy-five Negroes. In contrast to the last Conference in Providence, R. I., the problems of this group were given serious attention. The questions of Negro health, special problems of vocational guidance for Negro children, and the role of public opinion in race relations were formally discussed. Informal discussions of the Negro followed references to child labor, rural welfare, social injustices in industry.

This representation and the opportunity to bring these questions to the attention of social workers who could render valuable service in their communities have been long urged by the Urban Leagues principally through the efforts of the National Executive Secretary.

The Conference officials have this year shown a most commendable spirit in this regard, and, in fact indicated a disposition to include a Negro social worker on its Executive Board. For the rather disappointing failure of election after being proposed by the Nominating Committee, however, the Conference body was not entirely to be blamed. Two Negroes were nominated, the vote as a consequence divided, and the effort of those who felt the need of a person conversant with the needs of a really disadvantaged tenth of the population effectually defeated.

Social Conditions, Improvement of, Connecticut.

A Center For Colored People.

It was an ambitious thing to attempt to raise so much money as eighty thousand dollars for a community house for the 8,000 colored people in New Haven and many were free to forecast that the response would be feeble. A controversy at the start precipitated by the colored people themselves made the outlook dubious. Man is so constituted that any port in time of storm is welcomed and even the generous for the moment took refuge under the available thought that it would be useless to do something for people who do not want it. But it soon developed that opposition to movements among this group of citizenry is the normal thing and to be expected; unity of action and self-effacement of personal interest are tardy graces of character and it is too much to expect that these people, with all other attainments including a promptness to march to war for their country, could see with one eye as to a plan which seemed to threaten individual centers, fiscal, and religious, and impair prestige. One of the benefits of a center will be to weld together the negroes, to provide a medium through which information may spread and common benefits may be formulated.

Along with opposition based on ignorance and to some extent on selfishness that could be kindly brushed aside as one deals with children—knowing what is best for them—there was resistance more formidable from responsible leaders who question whether a social center may not become a loafing place and be harmful for their people, dancing being especially ear-marked as objectionable. Colored religion is very conservative and considerations of this sort must be sympathetically met, especially from those who think they know the negro. But those came forward who have known such centers in other cities, north and south, with assurances that there has been no complaint. Dancing is often a lazy man's provision of entertainment, requiring less effort than the arrangement of more progressive forms of amusement; but the community must trust those charged with the conduct of the place in such matters.

The result of the drive is some \$43,000 and it is expected to increase this to \$50,000. The colored people themselves gave \$5,300. This makes possible the erection of the house in part, the dormitory for young women to be deferred. If the building gives the results confidently anticipated, the object is one that will appeal to many and invite bequests, as well as gifts from the living. Modern city life has become complicated and even confused. It is interesting to see this development of community centers—really a harking back to small groups, to the intimate small town meet-

ing. If the center proves useful, the object lesson will be of far-reaching value.
NEW HAVEN CONN COURIER
- JANUARY 25, 1923

Social Conditions, Improvement of, - 1923.

California.

WELFARE LEAGUE BIDS THE RACE COME WEST

*Afro-American
3-28
Glowingly Describes Living
Baltimore, Advantages and Matchless*

Natural Beauty of West and Southwest

By Hon. Hugh E. Macbeth, General
Counsel, The International Commun-
ity Welfare League

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 29.—

To the millions of colored Americans who may live in uncertainty and unhappiness elsewhere in the United States, we, your brethren, who dwell on the western slopes of the Rockies, bid you come to the Great Lands of opportunity that skirt the blue waters of the Pacific. From the rainsoaked hills of Washington and Oregon through California, the virgin fields of Lower California down to the semi-tropical promises of Southwestern Mexico, your brethren who have gone before you bid you come.

Come to the West and the Great Southwest! Come to the land of the purple-hazed hills, productive valleys and golden sunshine!

Come, all you children of the Children of the darker races, you soil and the great out-of-doors, who so long have been oppressed—You who have toiled so long, you the West and the Great Southwest who have led forth from the bosom of Mother Earth untold wealth in years that are past but,

who today possessing little, do sorrow under the load of racial oppression, come to the land where your illustrious forefathers side by side with the renowned Cortez first planted the Standard of Modern Civilization! Come to the land whose memories are not of the clanking slave chains, but whose pure air, limitless expanses and romantic history challenge the best you can give of yourself today, while the tomorrows beckon you on to even greater achievement! You who are children of industry, the ever-growing industrial development of the West and Great Southwest bids you come!

You who are seekers of knowledge, the great democratic public school colleges and universities of the Friendly West and Southwest bid you come.

To you who are business men, the great untried fields of business advancement in the fast growing populations of the West and the Great Southwest await the development by your fertile brain.

To you who seek luxuries, opportunities, diversions, and refinements of the finest of the modern world's achievement in big cities, small towns or suburban life and who are financially able or otherwise equipped to take advantage of

the same, the glories of the cities, towns and country life of the West and Great Southwest bid you "come."

To you who are tourists, and for a season yearn for a more balmy clime, for the incomparable splendor of mountains, valleys and seashore, and of the world's greatest motor highways, COME, though you reluctantly return. And you who for any reason cannot come in person, join the great caravan of those who, unable to come, do send their dollars to represent them in the unequalled investment opportunities of the West and the great Southwest. And you, seekers of complete freedom, you builders of the Empire of tomorrow, come to the virgin valleys and silver threaded hill fish-teeming waters and forest-laden mountains of the unequalled Mexican Southwest. Come, produce, build, and in common with your Mexican brethren enjoy and be friends.

Come and help build what men have long refused to build—the system of inter-racial and international brotherhood and good will. Shake from your feet the dust of the Rockies, bid you come to the slave-trod roads, you children of Great Lands of opportunity that skirt the blue waters of the Pacific. From the rainsoaked hills of Washington and Oregon through California, the virgin fields of Lower California down to the semi-tropical promises of Southwestern Mexico, your brethren who have gone before you bid you come.

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Social Conditions, Improvement of, - 1923

Alabama.

OUR CHARITIES

In recent months Birmingham, under the superintendency of Mr. F. A. Culley, of the Welfare Department, has been pushing forward a program in interest of organized and worthy charities. This movement is taking on much proportion and bids fair to fill a very needed place in the affairs of our city and county life.

Wednesday at 2:30 o'clock a conference was held with Mrs. Echols, City Commissioner; Mr. Culley, and a number of leading Negro citizens, when the city ordinance governing the charity campaigns and soliciting were thoroughly discussed by Mr. Culley and a committee of twelve or fourteen Negro men and women. The ordinance in its entirety, with the resolutions and other riders to its enforcement, were endorsed by the Negro committee, and at the same meeting a permanent organization to associate with the Welfare Department was perfected, with Mr. J. T. Harrison President and Mrs. A. M. Brown Secretary. *B'ham Reporter, B'ham, Ala.*

There is no question about it, such a movement is necessary and the organization will be far-reaching in its effect and the worthy charities of this city are going to have ready and more substantial support. Thieves, crooks and tramps, representing themselves as heading up some worthy charity, are going to find their road hard, thorny and at all times miserable.

We have been too slack and too ready to consider appeals that appear to be for the humble and needy, busy, tender-hearted and with love for humanity, we have made little or no investigation, and thousands, yea, millions of dollars have been handed out to crooks and scoundrels who should be laboring in some prison or forced to work at some honorable occupation. In this manner our worthy charities have suffered and they continue to suffer, but with this present relief in the Welfare Department, it is possible to put them all on a reasonable basis of comfort and protection. Some of the most intelligent and oily-tongued individuals are going to escape for a while and maybe for the present thousands of dollars will be let out in the wrong direction, but when the citizens of the county and State are reasonably educated by the present program, we can feel assured that whatever comes to us in the way of charity as an organized effort is worthy and needs support.

Contact with Mr. Culley discloses the fact that he is a man of great experience and can take in the psychology of a situation at a glance and can conclude quickly and righteously on these intricate problems that are so often found in matters charitable. *3-3-23*

A clean and honest city is what all of us want. None are more riled and discouraged than those who find that they have been systematically robbed by some smooth appeal for charity when investigation proves that no such interest or cause exists as has been presented. For the sake of the worthy ones among us, it is altogether necessary and highly important that we make ourselves a committee of one to condemn this form of high-handed robbery, shrouded in the tenderness of a charity which might appeal to any citizen of heart, soul and mind culture.

This publication is with the Welfare Department, believing it is the only organization through which we can get systematic and substantial relief of the things so many of us complain of.

Social Conditions, Improvement of
CONSOLIDATION OF DAILY REPORTS

1923. I.

Georgia.

ties of the city of Atlanta. This

Community Chest
Atlanta Independent-
COLORED DIVISION-23-23

Generals	Subscriptions	Amount
Big Gifts—Mr. B. J. Davis	340	\$16,256.85
Industrial—Mr. J. H. B. Evans	323	1,952.00
Zones A & B—Mr. R. L. Craddock	74	255.75
Zone C—Mr. C. W. Green	460	1,836.70
Zone D—Dr. John Hope	1,051	2,148.45
Zone E—Mrs. Lawrence Alston	66	162.55
Zone G—Miss Belle Paschal	157	872.95
Zone H—Mrs. E. Buffington	13	84.45
Zone I—Mr. H. E. Perry	250	1,124.95
Zone J—Mr. S. M. Johnson	445	1,613.45
Zone K—Rev. W. J. Faulkner	116	606.75
Zones L & M—Mr. S. W. Walker	662	3,753.65
Zone N—Dr. W. J. King	113	486.75
Zone O—Mrs. Beulah H. Ware	13	60.55
Zone P—Dr. R. S. Douthard	89	331.25
Zone Q—Rev. D. H. Stanton	89	538.45
From Colored People in industries		4,500.00
	4261	\$37,584.65

ATLANTA NEGROES RAISE
OVER THEIR QUOTA FOR
THE COMMUNITY CHEST

One Single Subscription of \$3,500
Made By Heman E. Perry

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 26 (Special)—A notable feature of the Community Chest Campaign for \$600,000 which was successfully conducted here last week was the active and generous cooperation of the colored people, who

More surprising than the total was the fact the second largest individual subscription of the whole campaign was one of \$3500, made by Heman

Service Company, an organization which affiliates eleven Negro business enterprises, with a total capitalization of \$5,500,000. Officers and employes of this company subscribed a total of \$8050. E. R. Black, the campaign chairman, paid an appreciative tribute to the spirit shown by the colored people in this great com-

take care of every waif, every unpledges to the community. Chest plan which is being successfully operated in possibly two hundred of the most outstanding cities of the country. Mr. Black announced

the gentlemen, headed by Mr. Hoxsey, President of the Southern end of a glorious week—when elimination of a multitude of pleasure seekers, the Bell Telephone Company, that the men and women, without regard to color, movement must be one for every personnel, had worked with their charitable organizations, all of which

body—that the Negroes must b hearts and souls to make Atlanta perhaps are worthy, and the insti- cated for. In fact, that there mus proud of herself by caring for a concentrated drive, an be no color line—just a Communis those in the spirit of Christ, who

Chest for Atlanta. And with that cannot care for themselves. We to cover the combined budget of the understanding, he did not know the hearts of the inmates of charities of the city and an equi- for a moment that the Atlant these institutions go out to God in able distribution of these funds by spirit would put the propositio prayer, and thank those who sc committee, based upon the over with flying colors. And twillingly and sacrificingly provid budgets and the worthiness of that end, a Negro committee waed for their care and keeping for various causes. The success will appointed with Heman E. Perry another twelve months.

President of the Standard Life In Atlanta joined Mr. Black last

surance Company, as the directin Monday night in his happiness as

genius, and it was allotted to him expressed it in the fullness of

forces to raise \$34,000. The Ne is soul for the work that he had

groes went over the top with \$2,000 been permitted to do. The Gen-

to spare; and the white divisional Chairman was happy in the

under the peerless leadership o thought that the greatest honor

General Chairman Black, went ove had come to him that he expected

The success of the Community with \$15,000 to spare.

Chest is the highest evidence of the success of the Chest is

baptism or revival of the old char demonstration of what Atlanta can do to Atlanta's unfortunates. He

acteristic Atlanta Spirit. Atlanta when all of her people get to clearly demonstrated that spirit

told a peculiar place in the edger. Mr. Black made a wonder which teaches mankind that honor

omic and spiritual life of Ameri leader, for he is a wonderfu does not come to man for what

ca; and that was never bette leader of men. He surprised no other people do for man, but for

demonstrated than in the success body when he led us to victory—what man does for other people

we all expected it, for our fail The Chest went over the top

care of Atlanta's thirty-five regi was in the man, and Eugene Black Monday night with \$619,000—\$19,

000 more than was asked for, and

still the pledges come and are com-

made 4261 subscriptions to the fund

Under the leadership of Hono The Negro is thoroughly in har-

agggregating \$33,084. This sum aboutable Engene Black, President mony with the Atlanta spirit. He

equals the total amount apportioned the Atlanta Trust Company, Al

in the Chest Budget to the six parti

Atlanta announced Monday night th with his white brother in every because there are many whose con-

ing that in Atlanta, at least, the col

ored population is reaching the point thousands of Atlantans and people is not out hustling for himself hing, and many others who like

where it can care for its own philan outside of the city said could no the exclusion of everybody else to do after they see the thing is

thropies and need no longer entail a be done. But, Mr. Black neve ut his kith and kin; but he has successful without them. The

burden on the community in this re

loubted for a moment but that A

earned as Mr. Black stressed last

band wagon will be much in evi

With possibly a few minor excep

tions, the Community Chest Plan

met with harmonious response

from all Atlanta. The citizens felt

the need of this advanced idea of

civic improvement and as has al

ther upward movements, it re

ceived a fair share of co-operation

Basing our opinion on the purpose

as enunciated by the promoters

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THE COMMUNITY CHEST

St. Louis, Mo.

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supposed and included all charitable institutions in the city. The Chamber of Commerce for the plan. We hope we are mistaken in our judgment. The pay of the workers was up to the Colored Community Service. This and other obligations were promptly met, upon to cooperate with them in every movement for Augusta and all its people.

We regarded the movement as to the feasibility of the plan ~~an~~ but believe that we have the one of the many which have ad-~~and~~ our presumption is, that upon ^{right} view,

one of the many which have advanced Atlanta to the point where their favorable response, the plan is, that upon it is recognized as one of the great cities in the country and most without the counsel or advice of any do. If we are to be a part of certainly the greatest in the south, any thought whatever from the Negro citizens and possibly with the Negro charitable organizations, In our endorsement we plainly stated our presumption that the idea was meant to cover Negroes if with them, upon the basis charitable organizations along with what they might take whatever white charitable organizations. We can the white folk have made or did not for a moment have any cave it. It seems that the pro-thought that the eleemosynary instrument is cut and dried, all the fix-stitutions operated for and by Negroes put to it and the Negro has negroes would be neglected. We communicated with several of the promoters of the idea and were as to whether or not we un-sured that the Chest plan included Negro organizations along with the white. But if we folk regard Negroes as a part of are to believe the reports of the the Community.

press, which are evidently given. The white people of Atlanta are put by the promoters of the Chest ever and ever promoting some civil plan, we are forced to draw one of proposition, and commendably so two conclusions; that Negroes but most often taking no thoughtable organizations will have nevertheless of nearly half of its citizens part in the Chest plan, or, that is—the colored people. They the white people will complete seem to forget that Negroes control everything without any advice, constitute an integral part of Atlanta's counsel or information from Negroes all of its activities and that Negroes and submit whatever they whatever is good for Atlanta must might have in the feeling of the ex-slave good for all of her people, or expression of the streets, "take it or it must be bad for all of them leave it." While it is true that a half of Atlanta cannot go up the few Negroes have been consulted adder of progress and the others individually, most largely because half stay down. Either all of them of their own initiative, as our in-tee up together, or they all stay in formation goes, no Negrcown together. Just as the country has been invited into the council of why could not remain half slave and half master, so the movement or to any meeting half free, no city can remain half master it which plans for the development and half free, or half educated of the Chest plan were to beated and half ignorant, or half discussed. The Negroes are progressive and half retrogressive.

The officers have been elected, and, but he must if he is earnest, The drive for funds has practically interested in the good of his con- been accepted and to reach the community. All evidence point max, the white citizens, by invitation towards an ill manner of the ions, have been invited to meet at handling of the Community Chest.

pay of the workers was up to the upon to cooperate with them in every Colored Community Service. This and movement for Augusta and all its people.

other obligations were promptly met, people, but since that time the officers have found it hard to get funds with which **UNDER DIRECTION** to meet the most economical operation **OF WHITE SERVICE,**

to meet the most economical expenses, the cost of the Com-
munity Service has been nominal to near zero. The parent organization, the Com-
munity Service conducted for the work had many obstacles to over-^{10/21/21}whites under the directorship of Mr. Cartier, under the rules of Community Service, has oversight of the management of nearly all the preachers of one element of Colored Community Service. Our denominations offered open stand is required to see to it that the position, one of them going so far as business end of it is carried on in is to denounce the Community Service the proper way and all moneys collected from the pulpit, while some others accounted for. Because of the newness of the Service here Director Cartier has not declared their opposition openly and gave it out as their opinion that if found it possible to give a great deal the Community Service succeeded in drawing his attention to us. But in the

attempt would then be made to establish a community church. This fallacy was stressed by the ignorant ones among them, and they were in the majority, and by this means much mischief was done to the work and to the city as well.

And right here it was put squarely up to Dr. Stoney, the president, and his aids, and it became a question of "to be or not to be," and the fight for the colored boys and girls of this city was on. The president pulled off his coat, rolled up his sleeves, and threw the whole power of his prestige and influence into the fight and said to his officers: "Stand by me and we will whip the fight; our boys and

or his attention to us. But in the great stress incident to the organization of these two units, Mr. Cartier has at all times been accessible to our workers who have kept constantly in touch with him, and this frequent contact, together with the very helpful advice at all times given by Mr. Cartier has been very helpful in the carrying on of the work of Colored Community Service. The worker in charge of Colored Community Service reports to Mr. Cartier monthly. I would emphasize this fact for the reason that a number of citizens, both white and colored, have asked me particularly if there were not some agency to supervise our work. They are entitled to the information and I am glad to give it to them. We hope to continue to have their help and of course they are entitled to it. The work has been practically at a stand still during most of the summer, but it is planned to put on a campaign for new members and the collection of funds with which to support the work.

girls and the community need this service and a failure would be a disgrace on us and a disappointment to our good white friends who have stood by us in every worthy effort which we have ever made to advance our people."

The strenuous work of this sort of campaign soon enveloped the greater portion of the negro population, the ramparts of the enemy soon began to totter, finally crumbling and a mighty shout went up. The many sued for peace and president Stoney issued this order: "Go bring them in and let not a one of them escape." The campaign had been so heated and wide spread that nearly the entire population had caught the spirit and the tables turned. It now became a question whether some of the leaders in the unrighteous attack on Community Service would not have to leave the pulpit to seek employment in other fields. One of the amusing

and which to support the work.

The value of the equipment owned and in operation by Colored Community Service reaches perhaps a thousand dollars and there is pressing need for more. Here is a great opportunity for some of our monied white friends to do the negroes and the city a great service in supplying this equipment. They could not make an investment of it in a way that would pay more dividends, for the real assets of a community consist of a real healthy, upright citizenship. This feature was stressed by President Stoney who declared that the work of Colored Community Service had reduced the number of colored boys and girls who frequent the courts—Recorder, City and Juvenile, charged with petty violations. The change thus wrought has made better boys and girls, improved the morals of the community and saved the tax payers of this county much money in court costs.

features of the fight was that President Stoney, before he had had time to take a breathing spell, had to turn his mask Judge Kent of the police to his good offices to the aid of one of the misguided fighters of Community Service to save him from his irate Court, and Judge Franklin, former judge of the Superior Court. The One hard worker in and for colored negroes are proud of the good thus Community Service in discussing far accomplished and president Stoney leading the campaign, referring to the and his aids present it as an earnest leaders of the opposition, declared: example of the great good that must be done "They may get well, but they will result from the operation of the service in Augusta. never look the same."

The fight to plant the Service in this city was an educational campaign, the result of which is proving far reaching. It opened the eyes and minds of the negroes and convinced our white friends that the intelligent negroes of this city can be depended

Oakland City Negroes

Wage War on Disorder;

Force Family to Move

Atlanta Constitution

Oakland City, that widely-known and justly-famous Atlanta suburb, is gaining distinction other than that of holding the title of being the proud home of Chief of Police James L. Beavers.

2-3-1923
Of recent days, it appears, crime and disorder has been on the increase among the "undesirable" colored residents of the section, and in order to furnish up the escutcheon of the neighborhood, a group of "desirable" colored citizens, headed by Wilson T. Lamar, decided it was time to organize and wage a clean-up campaign.

This group made a house-to-house canvass last Sunday and secured signatures to a petition asking for removal from their midst of a character well known to the police.

Ola Grant and her husband were hauled before Judge Johnson and the defendants agreed to move if the case would be dropped. This was done. The moral aura of Oakland City is going to be brightened by the departure of the Grants and by just that much it is a better place to live.

The public-spirited negroes under the leadership of Lamar add that they are going to keep on until they clean all the criminal element of their own color out of the community.

Urban League Bulletin

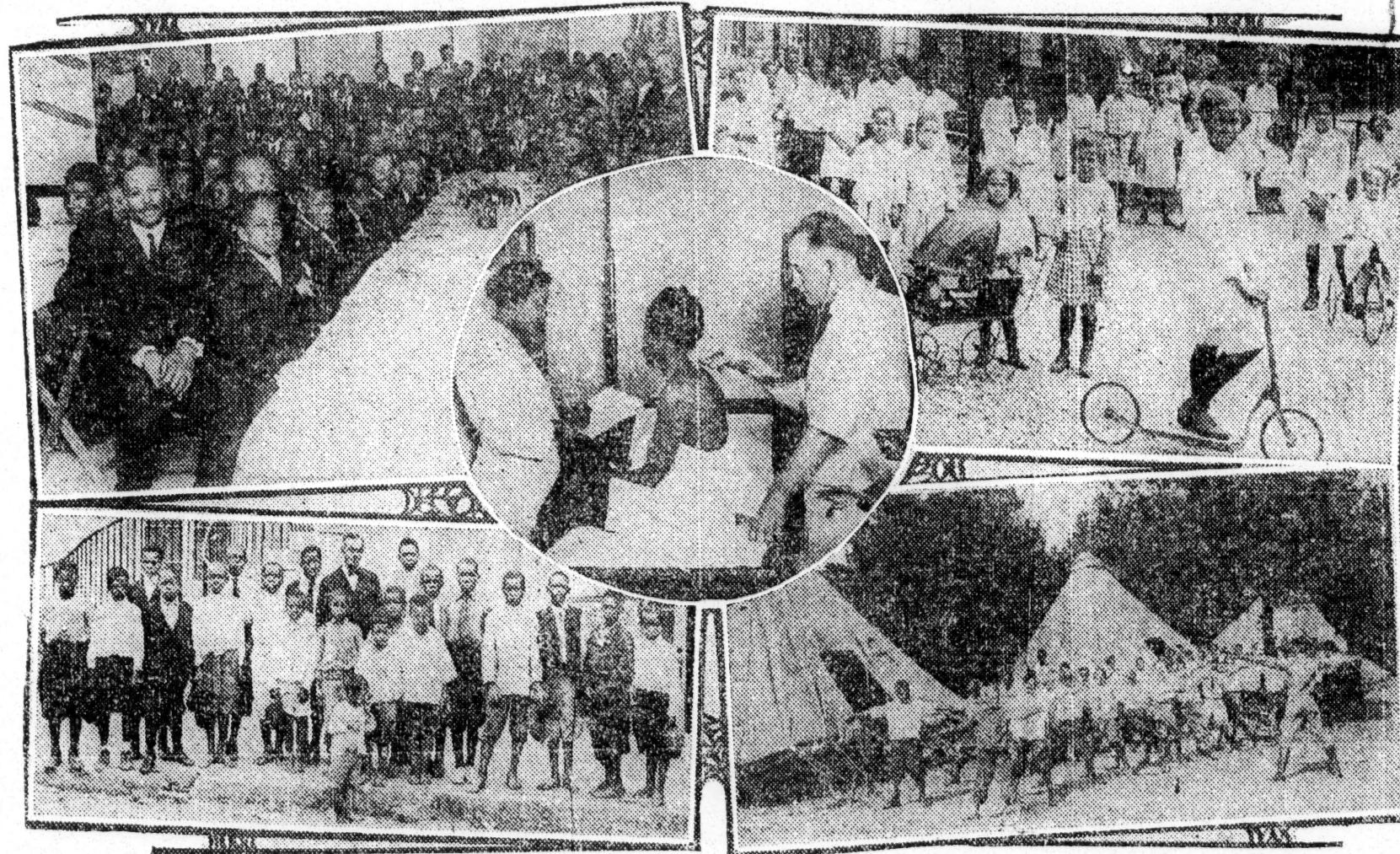
Field Secretary Jesse O. Thomas has returned from Tampa. He was in the city a few hours before leaving for Fitzgerald, where he is to address the tri-county farmers' conference.

Atlanta Constitution
Colored Cubans of Tampa gave splendid co-operation and financial support to the recent drive of the Tampa Urban League to raise its 1923 budget. A strong organization of Cubans known as La Union Marti Maceo invited the field secretary of the National Urban League to address them on the policy of the national league and its program for local communities. A young colored Cuban who used English fluently served as interpreter. Many times the speaker was interrupted by applause as he referred to the similarity of the problems of the colored Americans and the colored Cubans. The president of the club replied in Spanish. A few days later they went into active session and made a substantial appropriation for the support of the Tampa Urban League.

2-25-23

Mayor Brown, of Tampa, issued a proclamation designating Wednesday, February 14, as tag day for the Urban League, and called upon citizens of Tampa, white and black alike, to give whole-hearted support. Tags were sold in the down-town section. The mayor expressed himself as being well pleased with the operation of the league in the brief period it has been in existence in that city. Other cities in Florida have requested the field secretary to come and establish branches of the league in their city largely as a result of the splendid work done in the city of Tampa.

Leaders Among Colored People Voice Appeal for Support of Community Chest Campaign



Negroes of Atlanta are vitally interested in the Community Chest drive, as is evidenced by the crowd shown at upper left, which attended a recent banquet and pledged cooperation to the campaign. Upper right, scene at the Carrie Steel orphanage, operated for the benefit of unfortunate colored children. Center, an Atlanta clinical test to insure health for young negro women. Lower left, "little brothers" of the colored "big brother" movement. Lower right, scene at a health camp for young negro boys.

Incident to the Community Chest regarded as common perils to the prosing several of them are manned exclusively by negro boards of control signed by prominent colored citizens of Atlanta, and addressed to the com- is losing all of its racial, caste or people and four others having large negro community at large, presents an interest-complexion identity. All constructive influences and agencies of right and influences and agencies of right and

Disease and crime know no color righteousness are making common cause against all influences of de- tention of the nation where this partic- 11-11-23

The colored element of Atlanta's population, led by all of its representativeness with little or no regard as to the active spokesmen and by the ministerial group involved.

Atlanta of every racial group repre- senting every institution are giving themselves, their time, their money and concern to the organization and

morality, Christianity, physical and spiritual well being as well as social progress are regarded as common se- curity. Likewise disease, ignorance, vice, crime, immorality, discomfort, dis- content, degradation and human mis- adjustment of whatever character are

her supervision and management un- drive, the following communication perity of any community. More and exclusively by negro boards of control signed by prominent colored citizens of Atlanta, and addressed to the com- is losing all of its racial, caste or people and four others having large negro community at large, presents an interest-complexion identity. All constructive influences and agencies of right and influences and agencies of right and

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which was founded in 1890. In 1903

Miss Amy A. Chadwick, an English

woman from Northfield Bible Train- ing school, became superintendent of

the home and has remained in full

charge until the present time. The

institution has steadily grown under

the direction of Miss Chadwick.

All the children, after passing

the kindergarten age, go to Spe- lings.

